THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,662—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JUNE 4, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
5th June,	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	8000
15th "	MOOLTAN	11000	—	—
22nd "	INDIA	8000	MACEDONIA	10512
29th "	NYANZA	7000	—	—
6th July.	SALSETTE	6000	MORRA..	10890
13th "	CALEDONIA	8000	—	—
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
27th "	ARABIA	8000	—	—
3rd Aug.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
10th "	PERSIA	8000	—	—
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12421
24th "	HIMALAYA	7000	—	—
31st "	SALSETTE	6000	MANGOLIA	10000

All the above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Due Bombay about 1912	Leave Karachi about 1912	Leave Bombay about 1912
Trafford Hall	5321	....	—	8 June*	....
City of Athens	5594	....	—	8 "	14 June
City of Lahore	6875	—	17 June	9 July*	—
City of Paris	9200	....	7 "	20 July†	
City of Manchester	5551	8 June	1 July	23 July	—
City of York	7800	18 "	11 "	31 July	
City of Corinth	5443	27 "	20 "	10 Aug.	
City of Poona (Twin Screw)	6500	12 July	4 Aug.	24 Aug.	
Trafford Hall	5321	20 "	13 "	3 Sept.	
City of Glasgow	6529	30 "	22 "	13 "	
City of Athens	5594	8 Aug.	31 "	20 "	
City of Lahore	6875	21 "	13 Sept.	3 Oct.	

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second-class accommodation except the s. s. Trafford Hall and City of Corinth.

* Calling at Port Soudan. † 90 days leave run.

AUTUMN SAILINGS TO BOMBAY FROM LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Continental Call about 1912.	Due Bombay about 1912
City of Calcutta	7512	29 Aug.	Naples 6 Sept.	21 Sept.
City of Paris	9200	19 Sept.	Marseilles 25 Sept.	9-10 Oct.
City of Birmingham	7600	28 "	Naples 6 Oct.	21 Oct.
C. of Marseilles	8800	5 Oct.	———	26-27 Oct.
City of Poona	8500	16 "	Marseilles 23 Oct.	7-8 Nov.
Trafford Hall	5321	23 "	Marseilles 31 Oct.	16 Nov.
City of Athens	5594	31 "	Naples 8 Nov.	23 Nov.
City of Karachi	5566	8 Nov.	Marseilles 16 Nov.	3 Dec.
City of Benares	6973	30 "	———	23 Dec.
City of Paris	9200	11 Dec.	Marseilles, 18 Dec.	2-3 Jan. 1913

FARES.	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	463	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE
in connection with

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through Bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to :—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ld.

CLARKES B 41 PILLS. A waranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing. Date.	Time.	Route via.
Kola	1205	Thurs. 6th June	9 a.m.	
Dwarka	1695	Friday 7th June †	6 a. m.	direct.

† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kola" 1205 tons, on Thursday, 6th June, calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerab.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Baroda," 3172 tons, on Wednesday, 12th June, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons, on Wednesday 5th June, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer, on or about 8th June.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.

4th June, 1912.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Semiramis	3999	A. Bilaffer	1st July
Trieste	5095	N. Ivancich	1st Aug
Semiramis	3999	A. Bilaffer	1st Sept
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st Oct

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about.
Fr. Ferdinand.	6046	P. A. Leva	27th June.
Persia	5895	N. Ivancich	28th July.
Silesia	5174	G. Nicolich	28th Aug.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES

ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 500	
To Trieste or Venice and back	" 750	
To London via Trieste	" 579	to 644*
To London via Trieste and back	" 908	" 1088*

SECOND CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 350	
To Trieste or Venice and back	" 525	
To London via Trieste	" 429	to 449†
To London via Trieste and back	" 633	" 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
# Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450	
To Trieste or Venice and back	" 675	
To London via Trieste	" 529	to 594*
To London via Trieste and back	" 832	" 963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer	Tons	Captain	To sail about
Silesia	5160	G. Nicolich	6th June

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

E. STUPARICH
Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.
62, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)

BOMBAY to EAST and SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following steamers will SAIL :—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail on or about
Markgraf	3680	Jantzen	th June 1912.
a President	3310	Bremer	14th " 1912.
a Somali	2600	Kasch	2nd July 1912.
b Konig	4900	von. Holdt	17th " 1912.

a Will call at Seychelles.
b Twin screw steamer.

Taking passengers and cargo for SEYCHELLES, LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents.
25, Meadow Street, 25th May, 1912.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes :—

9½ inch by 4⅛ inch...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9¼ inch by 4¼ inch...Annas 14 per " *

If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.

5 13-16 inch by 3⅜ inch, Rs. 2¼ per thousand*
If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHAPTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Hamburg
Bombay
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Karachi
Amritsar
Delhi
Penang
Puket
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.
Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.
Medan Deli (Sumatra)
Singapore
Malacca
Kwala Lumpor F. M. S.
Klang (F. M. States.)
Seremban (F. M. States.)
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Saigon
Manilla
Cebu
Iloilo
Hongkong
Canton
Foochow
Shanghai
Tientsin
Hankow
Yokohama
Kobe
New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays 10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP	£400,000
RESERVE	£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE :—16 Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCES.

Amoy
Bangkok
Batavia
Bombay
Calcutta
Canton
Colombo
Foochow
Hamburg
Hankow
Harbin
Hongkong
Ipoh
Johore
Kobe
Kuala Lumpur
London
Lyons
Malacca
Manila
Nagasaki
New York
Peking
Penang
Rangoon
Saigon
San Francisco
Shanghai
Shanghai Hongkow
Singapore
Sourabaya
Taipeh
Tientsin
Tsingtau
Yokohama
Yloilo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

RUSSO ASIATIC BANK.

Capital (Full Paid)		Rbls. 35,000,000 = say £3,690,000
Capital (subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Government) Kouping Taels	"	3,500,000 = say £ 455,000
Reserve Fund	"	19,500,000 = say £2,055,000
		£6,200,000

HEAD OFFICE :—ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON OFFICE :—64, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askhabad
Bakou
Batoum
Bokhara
Bombay
Calcutta
Chefoo
Colombo
Hankow
Harbin
Hongkong
Karachi
London
Moscow
Newchwang
Odessa
Paris
Peking
Samarkand
Shanghai
Tientsin
Vladivostock
Yokohama

And numerous other Branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

• Current Accounts opened and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent per annum on balances up to Rs. 1 lac, above that by special arrangement. Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security and all description of Banking business transacted.

H. S. BENNER,
Acting Manager.

FOR
DARK MONSOON NIGHTS.

THE "POLKEY"

PATENT KEROSINE MOTOR HEAD LIGHTS,
527 candle power

is the nearest approach in illuminating power to Acetylene lights which are not permitted on the roads in Bombay.

REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD HAVE THE "POLKEY" HEAD LIGHT.

1. It burns Kerosine which is obtainable everywhere.
2. It is a pleasant and most effective light for a Motor car.
3. It is strong enough for any purpose.
4. It gives a more diffused light than the ordinary Acetylene lamp.
5. It is lit immediately without any waiting.
6. It does not smell.
7. On a dark night the driver can easily pick out a telegraph pole at a hundred yards seeing it quite plainly.
8. Two spare chimneys ready for use, stored in each lamp, in asbestos lined tubes; no risk of breakage.
9. Glass chimneys guaranteed perfectly fireproof.
10. All "POLKEY" Lamps may be had at English prices; 12 annas to the Shilling or Rs. 15 to the Pound Sterling.

"POLKEY" PARAGON REFLECTOR HAND LAMPS

Useful for Reading, for pianos, for general illumination of close work.

The great power of these Reflectors (by which the small print of a newspaper can be read easily at a distance of over 140 feet) makes them extremely useful. They will be found invaluable in houses, shops, stores, hospitals, surgeries, orchestras, music rooms, students, draughtsmen's and mechanics rooms; on boardship, in camp, the jungle, &c.; as a search light in cellars, warehouses, workshops &c., they are all that can be desired. Light equal to 500 candle power.

Small Rs. 13-2 and Rs. 32 large.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES

SPECIALLY PACKED FOR

MONGINI BROTHERS.

TUDOR ASSORTMENT in ½ lb. & 1 lb. boxes
Re. 1 and Rs. 2 respectively.
REGAL ASSORTMENT (choicest chocolates) in
½ lb. tins Rs. 1-4 and 1 lb. tins Rs. 2-8.
The following CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES also available
KING GEORGE'S, TROPICAL, NUT, MIXED,
CHOCOLATE BISCUITS, BOURNVILLE
CHOCOLATE NEAPOLITANS DAIRY MILK
CHOCOLATE in tablets, CHOCOLATE
CROQUETTES, NUT-MILK CHOCOLATE in sticks
etc., etc.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

IN FEVER AGUE INFLUENZA

USE BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS.
USE BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS.
USE BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS
for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc, etc. Re. 1-8 ans.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER
is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans. 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT,
cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch in a day.
Ans. 4, each.

Of all dealers Re. 1 each or of

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

THE FAMOUS "FIAT"

FIAT MOTOR CARS are owned by MOTORISTS of DISTINCTION throughout INDIA.
When owners of small FIATS Do sell their cars it is to buy larger FIATS

LATEST MODELS.

Obtainable at English prices plus cost of importation from the SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.,
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. LORD HARDINGE,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

GREAT SCOT! WHAT'S THAT?

A terrific expansion—but not a burst up.

An accidental and undeniable demonstration of the great elasticity and strength of

DUNLOP TUBES.

Whilst travelling over a rough road in France, from some unknown cause (—probably the lack of security bolts)—and inner tube fitted to a car belonging to Mr. C. H. Palethorpe, of Northfield, blew out and assumed the fantastic shape shown in the accompanying illustration. Twice the tube forsook the cover, but, despite the enormous air pressure, it never burst; the air was simply allowed to escape, the tubes replace reinflated, and the journey resumed.

THE CASTLE MOTOR CO., LTD., Kidderminster, who favoured us with the snap-shots and particulars of this uncommon experience, in a postscript to their letter, say :—

> "In our opinion the quality of rubber used in your inner tubes must be excellent to stand such a strain."

DUNLO TUBES being made of the finest Para Rubber, ensure the best results. ALL SIZES—Standard, Limousine and American—GUARANTEED PRICES. Full information about all Dunlop Motor manufactures post free on application.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE COMPANY, LIMITED.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS.

THE CHEAPEST EUROPEAN FIRM IN BOMBAY.

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
GENERAL PROVISION MERCHANTS,
AND
TOBACCONISTS.

FREE DELIVERY ON ALL ORDERS.

MEDICAL CONSULTATION
From 10 A. M. to 7-30 P. M.
Daily,
Including
SUNDAY.

—:-o-:—

CONDOR & SONS,

SUCCESSORS TO D. FERNANDES & CO.
ESTABLISHED 1870.

FREE DELIVERY.

Dispensing Department open night and day, accuracy and purity guaranteed. Charges most moderate.

Tobaccos, Cigars, Cigarettes, to suit all tastes and all pockets, fresh stock just received.

Oilmanstores, Patent Medicine's Toilet Requisites tc. Regular fresh shipments, quality guaranteed.

LOWEST MARKET RATES.
ALL ORDERS DELIVERED AT OUR EXPENSE.
Lists free on Request. Trial Solicited.
Please Mention this paper.

Address: 61, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY,
(Opposite Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co.)

THE ITALIAN STORES

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS.
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF GRUYERE PARMESAU AND GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

Pure ITALIAN OLIVE OIL (genuine) guaranteed, ITALIAN MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES in large stock and fresh, arriving monthly. ITALIAN WALNUTS, and ALMONDS, in soft shell, and also Hozelnuts; the nuts suitable for table use.

HORS DE OVRE (First course luxury) in various brands from The High Class Houses.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SOFAS and EASY CHAIRS visit at the Stores will convince of its well shaped, designed and comfortableness.

GRIGNOLINO WINE (CLARET) a genuine product of Grape Wine in great demand. Rs. 12 per dozen bottles.

LIQUEURS, and WINES from High Class Houses of Italy and France.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS :

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CLOSING OF THE KHOPOLI BRANCH DURING THE MONSOON.

WITH effect from the 15th June, 1912, and until further notice the KHOPOLI BRANCH LINE will be CLOSED, for all descriptions of Through and Local Traffic.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 28th May, 1912.

NOTICE RE-BANK OF BURMA.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders and Creditors of the Bank of Burma, Ltd. in Liquidation will be held on Saturday the 8th inst. at 5 P.M. (S.T.) at the Native Share Stock Brokers Association Hall, Hummam Street, Bombay to ascertain and place before the Chief Court of Lower Burma their wishes in respect of the appointment of permanent liquidator or liquidators for suggesting his or their remuneration selecting advisory committee and such other matters. The creditors and shareholders are especially requested to attend this meeting for their own better interests either in person or by duly signed proxies which must be returned to the undersigned at least a day before the meeting.—Dated at 121, Esplanade Road, Bombay this 1st day of June, 1912.

W. T. HALAI,
Hon. Secretary,
Bombay Committee.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

FOR SALE.

WIRE ROPE! WIRE ROPE!!

5 COILS of 6″ and 2 COILS of 7″ circumference 2nd hand Wire Rope approximate total length 12,000 feet are available FOR SALE. The rope is in long lengths and would be suitable for cables. Can be inspected in Lahore Stores Yard.

Reasonable offers considered. Further particulars can be obtained on application to

CHIEF STOREKEEPER,
North Western Railway,
Lahore.

Lahore, dated 30th May, 1912.
31st

MONSOON RATES
PER MONTH
Rs. 130 AND UPWARDS
INCLUSIVE:

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CEMENT

HAETON BRAND.

GUARANTEED BEST

English quality.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

BOMBAY.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ½ ANNA.

To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

[illegible]MMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

NOTICE.

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Furniture such as chairs, cupboards, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, almyrahs, iron cots, phonographs with records, iron safes &c.

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Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 light rubber-tyred shigram.
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1 light rubber-tyred victoria.

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CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 4th June, 1912.

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SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
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Bombay, 4th June, 1912.

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Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 28th May, 1912, as compared with the statement of 21st May. 1912:—

LIABILITIES.	May. 21. Rs.	a.	p.	May. 28. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund...	1,80,00,000	0	0	1,80,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at head office.	1,90,91,869	13	0	1,96,48,861	1	0
Other Deposits, &c	16,20,92,171	12	8	16,08,51,352	3	9
Bank Post Bills, &c..............	6,28,015	2	10	6,93,486	15	7
Sundries	24,51,063	10	6	24,89,080	2	10
	22,22,63,120	7	0	22,16,82,780	7	2
ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Govt. Securities	2,96,02,315	0	0	2,89,26,630	0	0
other authorized Investments ...	56,32,473	0	0	56,12,923	0	0
Loans on Govt. & other authorized Securities	3,95,63,065	0	9	3,86,29,061	8	7
Accounts of Credit on do ...	4,53,63,299	14	11	4,50,37,684	15	5
Bills discounted, &c	3,38,79,310	10	6	3,25,81,758	1	6
Balances with other Banks ...	35,51,096	5	6	44,73,572	15	8
Bullion	....			....		
Dead Stock.......	25,38,115	8	10	25,40,429	0	11
Stamps	12,184	2	4	11,722	5	4
Sundries	3,73,369	4	7	3,73,451	8	7
	16,05,15,228	15	5	15,81,87,233	8	0
Cash, &c., at... Head Office... Cash, &c., at... Branches	6,17,47,891	7	4	6,34,95,546	15	2
	22,22,63,120	7	0	22,16,82,780	7	2

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	4,74,696	Decrease.
Government at Branches ...	10,31,687	Increase.
Other Deposits	12,40,819	Decrease.
Post Bills	65,471	Increase.

ASSETS.

Bank's Investments............	6,95,235	Decrease.
Loans..................................	9,34,004	Do.
Accounts of Credit	3,25,615	Do.
Mercantile Bills	12,97,5?2	Do.
Cash at Head Office	1,19,770	Increase.
Do. at Branches	16,27,886	Do.

Percentage 34·56.

FOREIGN CABLES.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Interrupted	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 3rd June, 1912.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey......	2	8	40 a.m.	24	50
Teheran ...	3	2	30 p.m.	0	25
Suez.........	3	2	p.m.	0	54

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Morocco are subject to very great delay and can only be accepted at sender's risk (18-8-11).

Telegrams for all places in interior of China excepting stations on the coast booked by routes other than Bhamo can be accepted at sender's risk (29-2-12).

Italian Administration notify that Telegrams for Tripoli, are admitted only in plain language and at sender's risk. As an exceptional measure short telegrams in code or cipher language are also admitted if forwarded via Italy and those concerned deposit two copies of their code one at the Tripoli Telegraph Office and the other at the Telegraph Office at Rome (20-10-11).

Telegrams for Brazil via North Atlantic cables can only be accepted at sender's risk (10-2-12).

Telegrams in code for Hancow can only be accepted at Sender's risk. (27-2-12).

Owing to pressure of traffic and atmospheric disturbances telegrams for Casablanca, Matagan, Mogador and Rabat are subject to great delay and can only be accepted at sender's risk (15-5-12.)

Dilom reports line interrupted to Behbehan communication between Behbehan and Ahwaz interrupted. Telegrams for Ahwaz Mohammerah Schouschter and Dizful should bear instructions "Post Bushire" till further notice (15-5-12).

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond Indian frontier between Yunchang and Talifu (30-5-12).

Turkish route restored (31-5-12)

On the ground that they are superfluous luxuries, the Surrey Education Committee has struck out the provision of asphalted tennis courts, which were shown in the plans for the erection of a new county school for girls at Guildford.

In aid of the sufferers by the Damascus fire, the Turkish Council of Ministers has granted £T1,000.

At Ottawa, the Duke of Connaught has unveiled a memorial tablet in St. Bartholomew's Church, to the late Marquess of Dufferin and Ava, who was Governor-General of Canada from 1872 to 1878.

THELMA stands for all that is good in perfume, Delightful odor, permanence, and delicacy. No wonder THELMA is so popular. A trial of it will convince you. —MADON, SONS & Co. The Original MADON'S Crawford Market, Bombay.

CRAWFORD MARKET.

Daily List of Current Prices.

MUTTON 1st SORT.
Saddle As. 4 per lb.
Leg As. 3 1-2 per lb.
Shoulder As. 3 1-2 per lb.
Liver As. 3 each.
Kidney As. 8 per doz.
Tongue (large) As. 12 per doz.

MUTTON 2nd SORT.
Saddle As. 3¼ per lb.
Leg As. 3 per lb.
Shoulder As. 3 per lb.
Liver As. 2 1-2 each.
Kidney As. 6 per doz.
Tongue (small) As. 9 per doz.

VEAL.
Hind Quarter As. 3 1-2 per lb.
Fore Quarter As. 3 per lb.

BEEF.
Beefsteak (underpart) from As. 3 to As. 4 per lb.
Soup Meat As. 1 1-2 per lb.
Brisket from As. 2 to As. 2 1-2 per lb.
Round As. 2 per lb.
Hump from As. 10 to Rs. 1 1-4 each.
Sirloin from As. 3 to As. 4 per lb.
Tongue from As. 3 to As. 4 each.
Oxtail from As. 2 to As. 4 each.
Liver As. 1¼ per lb.
Kidney from As. 1 to As. 1 1-2 each.

FISH.
Pomfret from As. 12 to Rs. 1 1-2 per pair.
Pomfret (black) from As. 12 to Rs. 1 1-4 per pair.
Gholl from Rs. 6 to Rs. 7 each.
Surmaye (large) Rs. 5 each.
Surmaye (small) from Rs. 1 1-2 to Rs. 3 each.
Salmon (large) Rs. 6 each.
Salmon (small) from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 1-2 each.
Prawns (small) from As. 1 to As. 4 per dozen.
Oysters As. 4 per doz.
Mullet (large) from As. 8 to Rs. 2 each.
Mullet (small) from As. 12 to Rs. 3 per doz.
Lobsters nil.
Crabs from pies 6 to As. 1 each.

POULTRY AND GAME.
Fowls (large) from As. 10 to As. 12 each.
Chickens from As. 4 to As. 6 each.
Duck (large) Rs. 1 1-4 each.
Duck (small) from As. 14 to Re. 1 each.
Turkey (Cock) from Rs. 7 to Rs. 9 each.
Turkey (Hen) from Rs. 3 1-2 to Rs. 4 each.
Pigeons from As. 8 to As. 10 per pair.
Rabbits from As. 12 to Re. 1 each.

FRUITS.
Oranges from As. 12 to Rs. 2 1-2 per doz.
Plantains (Red) from As. 6 to As. 8 per doz.
Plantains (Yellow) from As. 4 to As. 6 per doz.
Plantains (Table) from As. 2 to As. 3 per doz.
Plantains (Green) from As. 1¼ to As. 2½ per doz.
Australian Apples from As. 12 to Rs. 3 per doz.
Australian Grapes nil.
Grapes of Nasik nil.
Grapes of Malta nil.
Mangoes (Common) from As. 8 to Re. 1 per doz.
do. (Salem) from As. 12 to Rs. 1 1-2 per doz.
do. (Affose) from Rs. 2 to Rs. 6 per doz.
do. (Payree) from As. 12 to Rs. 3 per doz.

VEGETABLES.
Cauliflower nil.
Green Peas As. 4 per seer.
Cabbages from As. 3 to As. 7 each.
Tomatoes from As. 1 1-2 to As. 2 per seer.
Turnips (middle) from As. 1 to As. 1 1-2 each
Bringal As. 1 per seer.
Cucumber As. 1 per seer.
Potatoes from pies 9 to As. 1 per seer.
Lettuces from pies 9 to As. 1 1-2 each.
French Beans As. 1¼ per seer.
Beetroot from As. 1 to As. 2 per seer.
Knolkhol from pies 9 to As. 1 1-2 each.
Onions pies 4 per seer.
Carrots As. 1 per seer.
Sweet Potatoes pies 9 per seer.
Double Beans As. 2 1-2 per seer.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY—Broad Gauge System. Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 18th May on 945·61 miles open:—

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.........	Rs. 2,15,000	Rs. 4,40,000	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 6,59,000
Or per mile of Railway.........	228	485	4	697
For previous 19 weeks of half year	40,04,330	88,61,580	77,709	12943619
Total for 20 week	42,19,330	93,01,580	81,709	13602619
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,18,590	5,39,702	7,939	7,66,231
Per mile of Ry...	231	571	8	810
Total to corresponding date...	38,57,950	86,97,198	98,918	12654066

Decrease for the week ....Rs. 1,07,231
Increase to date......... ...Rs. 9,48,553

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY—Metre Gauge System. Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 18th May on 1,827·84 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.........	Rs. 2,41,000	Rs. 3,50,000	Rs. 7,000	Rs. 5,98,000
Or per mile of Railway.........	132	191	4	327
For previous 19 weeks of half year	41,45,019	76,49,541	1,42,863	11937423
Total for 20 weeks	43,86,019	79,99,541	1,49,863	12535423
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,35,652	3,36,765	8,911	5,81,328
Per mile of Ry..	129	184	5	318
Total to corresponding date...	41,81,879	61,38,829	1,41,020	10461728

Increase for the week ....Rs. 16,672
Do. to date ....Rs. 20,73,695

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

CUNNINGHAM—May 10, at Boyne House, Cannongate Road, Hythe, Kent, the wife of Col G G Cunningham, C B, D S O, late the Sherwood Foresters and Royal Scots, of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly. Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.

MAXIM: "Every business man should take pride, not only in his regard for honesty, truth, and fair dealing, but in his own personal honour."—Henry Clews.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette," with the outward mails of the 24th ultimo, left Aden at (eight) 8 p.m., on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at (six) 6 a.m., on Friday next.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m. on Saturday.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur) ...	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	7-15	13-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-15	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class).	6-45	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-15	14-30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	8-55	21-30
Guzerat Mail	8-25	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	19-52

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigott, C. I. E., V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Batt., B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day:—

March	Kwang Hsu	Lincke
Overture	Raymond	Thomas
Valse	The Merry Widow...	Lehar
Selection	The Arcadians	Monckton
Spanish Caprice	Moraima	Espinosa
Selection...	The Gondoliers	Sullivan
Oriental Piece	Kismet	Markey

BAND AT CHOWPATY.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. By. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day:—

March...........	Arabia	Larry Buck
Overture	Isabella	Suppe
a Serenade ... b Spanish Dance	An Evening in Toledo...	Schmeling
Selection	The Count of Luxembourg	F. Lebar
Valse	Morgenblatter	Strauss
Polka (Cornet Solo)	The Star of England......	Farrall
Selection	Grand Military Tattoo ...	Lt. Rogan
Characteristic Piece	The Uhlan's Call	Eilenberg

THEFT OF A CYCLE.—Miss M. Deasy, living in Colaba Causeway, has reported to the police of a theft of a cycle valued Rs. 75 on the 1st inst.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.—Danjishah Dadabhai, living in Parel Road, has reported to the police that he suspects one Baban of having committed criminal breach of trust in respect of six bundles of cloth valued at Rs. 1,500.

A MISSING SERVANT.—Maruti Chawan, a servant of Mr. G. D. Modgowkar, I. C. S., Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar, has been reported to be missing since the 29th of May. He took a day's leave to see his brother, but has not returned.

FOUND IN THE SEA.—At 11-30 a.m. yesterday the dead body of a Hindu was found floating in the sea near Ballard Pier. The body appeared to be that of a youth aged about 18, and was removed to the morgue by the Water Police. It has not been identified yet.

LECTURE ON MALARIA.—This evening at 6 p.m. (B.T.) at the F. C. Institute, Dhobitalao, Dr. K. B. Shroff, Special Assistant Health Officer, will deliver a public lecture in Gujarati on Malaria, under the auspices of the Zoroastrian Association. Dr. J. A. Turner, Executive Health Officer, will preside.

FATALITY ON A STEAMER.

At 2 p.m. on Saturday, while coolies were loading cotton on board the P. and O. s.s. "Oriental," at No. 4 berth, Victoria Dock, a sling containing six bales, weighing over a ton, caught over the hatchway, and the chain snapped. The bales fell on three Pathans, Mahomed Miaji, Jairishah Sharali, and Nazar Mahomed, who were working in the hold. The first two died immediately and the third was removed to the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital where he was detained for treatment.

A Coroner's inquest was afterwards held on the bodies of the two victims when a verdict of accidental death was returned.

BOMBAY INQUESTS.

Yesterday afternoon, Mr. G. F. Chalk, Coroner, held an inquest on the body of Wahidan (30), who fell from a window on the fourth floor of a house, as she bent forward to take a piece of cloth which was hanging outside. She died at the G. T. Hospital on Sunday. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

The following verdict was given by the jury at the inquest held on Saturday touching the dead body of a Mahomedan, which was found floating in a tank off Guilder Street on Friday: "There is no evidence to show under what circumstances the deceased came by his death."

"Death from pneumonia following an accidental fall" was the jury's verdict at the inquest held on the body of Daya Khusal (20), labourer, who died on the 1st inst. at the J. J. Hospital. He was admitted into the Hospital on the 24th May for treatment of injuries received by falling from the scaffolding of a new shed which is under construction. He fell from a height of 25 feet.

THE St. Petersburg Prefect has issued an order to the police to ascertain the whereabouts of "Alexei Maximoff Pleshkoff, member of the Nishni-Novgorod Housepainters' Guild." Pleshkoff, the house-painter, is Maxim Gorky, the famous novelist.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other." would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, [redacted] street London.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

FEDERAL CAPITAL DESIGNS.

Finances.

THE NORTHERN TERRITORY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, MAY 20.

The board of three which has been considering the competitive designs for the Federal capital has completed its reports, and would have signed it, but if Mr. Kirkpatrick had not been confined to his room with influenza. Since the designs were reduced to five or six, it has been an exceedingly difficult task to come to a conclusion on those which remained in. The result is that an agreement had been found impossible. The position now is that Mr. Kirkpatrick and Mr. Smith will recommend three designs, and Mr. Coane (the Chairman of the board) another set. The plans left in at the end are all acknowledged to have many points upon which even the most practised judges of modern town-planning might differ in opinion. The majority seem, however, to side with three plans, which have, apparently from their character, come from abroad, while Mr. Coane favors some which apparently have their origin in Australia. The foreign designs are, on the whole, of the more elaborate character, no doubt due to the greater attention which has been devoted to the subject in Europe and America. The Australian plans are thought to be more practical, and to disclose a more intimate knowledge of the physical features, the special requirements, and the peculiar conditions of Australia. The question will now arise as to how the prize money is to be distributed. It was promised in Parliament that it would be paid on the recommendations of the board, even though the Government might not decide afterwards to adopt the accepted plan as the basis for creating the city. The Minister will probably follow the line of least resistance by accepting the report of the majority. In that case the first prize may go abroad.

EXPENDITURE INCREASING.

The rapid growth of Federal expenditure is shown in the quarterly statement of Federal accounts issued on Saturday. The revenue for the nine months was £14,298,981. The Customs revenue increase is from £8,856,096 for the corresponding period of last year to £11,100,529. Increases in expenditure are to be found in every department and most are on general items rendered heavier merely by the higher cost of goods, increases in salaries and wages and increase in requirements due to expansion of the Federal services.

A few outstanding increases are striking Treasury administration, owing to work entailed by the note issue and the land tax, has advanced from £25,677 for the nine-monthly period of 1910-11 to £89,501. The Attorney General's Department for general expenditure has gone up from £12,737 to £29,632, and the External Affairs Department, although relieved of the Prime Minister's business, on which £10,677 has been spent in the nine months, has gone up from £82,019 to £86,147. Northern Territory and Port Augusta railway expenditure has increased from £14,185 to £155,565. The Defence Department general expenditure has advanced from £625,543 to £1,072,731, and all the services of the Customs Department have also become more costly. The sugar bounty payments have been smaller (£546,211, as compared with £631,916) owing to partial failure of the crops. The Home Affairs Department shows a decrease in expenditure, but new works, payments on transferred properties, and increased wages have added £440,000 to the Postal Department's accounts. On the Federal capital £60,710 was spent in the nine months, and on the Royal Military College and H.M.S. Tingara £46,674. Works at the quarantine stations absorbed £11,013, rifle ranges £99,283, and London offices £15,380. The sum of £3,050 was spent on the Western railway. Naval works absorbed £25,647; coinage cost £12,178; and the Sugar Commission £3,991, indicating that it is likely to become the costliest Commission appointed in Australia.

Even the statistical weather bureaus have added several thousands to their general expenditures. The administration of the Electoral Act has cost £29,497 as compared with £9,113, and items such as conveyance of members of Parliament and others and the maintenance of members' rooms at State capitals show increases.

The Prime Minister (Mr. Fisher) has been again in communication with leading bankers in connection with appointments to the positions of Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Commonwealth Bank. An appointment to the former position is pending, and will be announced at the end of the week. It is likely that Mr. Fisher, who has been given a free hand by the Cabinet as to appointments and salaries, will before announcing the name of the Governor consult him as to a Deputy Governor and announce both appointments at the same time. In his early searches for a governor Mr. Fisher consulted officials of the bankers' institutes, including Mr. Russell French, chairman of the New South Wales Institute. The objections raised by leading bankers approached in connection with the position concerned the smallness of the salary and the lack of pension rights. It is understood that Mr. Fisher has removed the first of these difficulties by offering more than the £3,000 a year which previously he had made a basis for negotiation.

A BIG BALANCE.

If a big credit balance is in any sense a factor that makes for happiness, then the Federal Treasurer should just now be a happy man. He will shortly be faced with the problem of how to dispose of a surplus which, it is calculated, will amount to one million and a half at the end of the present financial year. Prosperous times have had their reflex in an overflowing Treasury, and this, too, notwithstanding that the expenditure of the Commonwealth has been unprecedentedly large. Figures on such a subject are always interesting, and those just issued showing the Federal income and expenditure for the nine months ended March 31, will be perused with more than average concern. They show that the total income for the period stated was £14,298,981, and the expenditure £13,937,150. Customs and excise yielded £11,160,529, as against £8,856,096 for the first nine months of the preceding year, and the postal services £2,873,656 as against £2,920,794. That there should, in view of the introduction of penny postage, be such a comparatively insignificant falling off as £47,000 in the postal revenue reflects in no uncertain manner the extent of public appreciation at the change. There were many who predicted that penny letters would represent a loss to the Commonwealth of hundreds of thousands of pounds annually, and it is satisfactory now to know that their prophecies have been upset. True, a good deal of the financial leeway that must inevitably have resulted from the change has been made up by the increased charges levied for telephones, but at the same time the enormous expansion of the postal business and all it has meant to the country must not be lost sight of. Should the present dry weather continue it is certain to have an effect on the Customs, but up to the present the receipts from this source have not been influenced to any appreciable extent. Critics of the position will no doubt see cause for alarm in the heavy increase that has occurred in the Federal expenditure. This has gone up under ordinary headings by a million and a half during the nine months, while the cost of additions to new works represents another £400,000 in excess. The higher cost of material, increases in salaries and wages, and the growing requirements of an expanding Federal service are the chief reasons given for the total advance. That portion of it is unavoidable will be readily admitted after a perusal of the details which we publish in another column, but it is none the less certain that, with dry seasons looming ahead, the Commonwealth Government would be well advised to "go slow."

AUSTRALIAN DEFENCE.

The "mutiny" of senior cadets at Wallaroo, South Australia, has ended in the humbling of the youthful mutineers. They have been let on with a severe caution of apologising to the area officer and explaining that they "were carried away by the excitement of the men and lads employed at the local superphosphate works, where an industrial dispute was in progress." The lads have "prayed that proceedings should be suspended, as they had no intention of defying the authority of the area officer."

This quaint petition has reached the Minister of Defence, with a recommendation from Colonel Le Mesurier, the South Australian Commandant, that the apology be accepted and no further action taken. Senator Pearce has agreed.

The cadets were surrounded at drill on March 12, by a number of men, and persuaded not to drill, because a non-unionist boy was in the ranks.

The Minister of Public Instruction a short time ago received a communication from the Minister of Defence asking for more active co-operation between the two departments, and has been taking steps to bring this about as fully as possible. "I recognise," he said, "that the Federal authorities have a large and difficult and I am afraid rather unpopular task, and I am anxious to give them all the assistance possible. The arrangements entered into so far are:—(1) That this department will carry out the physical training of all junior cadets through the agency of the regular teaching staff. (2) Senior cadets attending higher schools will drill with the companies attached to their schools and not with those of the district in which they reside. The only outstanding difficulty has arisen in connection with the qualifying of teachers for physical training by means of schools of instruction conducted by officers of the Defence Department. When this or some other satisfactory financial arrangement has been arrived at, the Education Department of the State will be prepared to take the necessary steps towards keeping two schools of instruction in continuous operation in country districts."

THE NORTHERN TERRITORY.

Members of the Commonwealth Club, Adelaide, were, on May 10, treated to a forceful address by Mr. Justice Mitchell on "The Northern Territory and its future." Having just returned from a two-years' residence in the Territory, Mr. Mitchell was able to give his audience an instructive half-hour's talk. Mr. Mitchell said he spoke as one who had studied the Northern Territory for 12 or 14 years, and who for the past two years had had the administration of its affairs and carried out the policy—such as it was—of the Government of the day. Two popular misconceptions of the nature of the Territory were either that it had a moist tropical climate which could not safely be endured by white people, or that it was a sandy desert incapable of supporting a population. Certainly the climate was moist on and near the coast, but it was not necessary to go far inland to obtain an agreeable climate, with cool and even frosty nights. There was no desert whatever. Between the MacDonnell Ranges and Tenant's Creek—the poorest part of the Territory—the rainfall was very low and a good deal of sand was to be met with, but even there the soil was productive if watered, and water was obtainable near the surface. The country was artesian water-bearing, however, and he believed that their children's children would see it abundantly productive. Large portions of the drier parts of the Territory would, in his opinion, become great fruit-growing areas, such as were found in Colorado and other places in America, which 40 or 50 years ago were marked down on the map as "Great American Desert." There were varying soils in the Territory, but, taken by and large, it had better soils and a greater rainfall than South Australia. The annual rainfall rose from 5 in. in the strip of country just north of the MacDonnell Ranges, to 40 in. at the Katherine. On the western side of the great tablelands was a magnificent belt of country, about as large as Victoria, and containing the best land in Australia. The tablelands on the east side and running into Queensland, were equal to anything in that State. The tropical country in the extreme north afforded problems of which they heard much, and the solution of which was difficult and little likely of being attained by a Government carrying on the work of the Territory with a policy ill-defined and ready to be upset at any time by the interposition of somebody who knew much less about the country—well, than he himself did. In those parts where the rainfall was high the soil was of varying quality. In the mineral areas it was, of course, poor, but in the beds and valleys of the Roper, Daly, Alligator, and Adelaide Rivers, there was a magnificent black soil capable of growing anything if they had the labour to do it and the determination to overcome the difficulties which the pioneers of Australia had always hitherto shown. While malaria was prevelent along the river beds, the disease had never been known to break out in Darwin, and there was no doubt that a large white population could be satisfactorily settled there.

THE TOTALIZATOR.

"There should be a separate enclosure for those who patronise the totalizator, another enclosure for the patrons of the bookmaker, and there should also be a certain portion of the racecourse set aside where the element of betting would be prohibited." These are the views of Mr. William Henry Brown, who placed them before the Totalizator Commission in Sydney on Monday. He pointed out (says the "Daily Telegraph") that there would be congregated in the last-mentioned enclosure those who could witness horse racing purely and simply from the high standard of sport. Mr. Meagher asked, amid laughter, "Would there not be too big a crowd in that section?" The witness replied that he would go himself, and he would meet a more pious set of people. They would not do him any harm. Mr. Meagher was still cautious. He asked, "Would you have a strict censorship of the music to be played by the Viceregal Band? Would you substitute a few hymns in this enclosure—say the 'Old Hundred'—for the grand opera?" (Laughter.) Mr. Brown pointed out that music was the universal language of the world. Everybody enjoyed good music. And if the breeze blew strogly in the direction of these people, he believed they would enjoy it. Mr. Meagher became even more solicitous for the welfare of "these people." "Don't you think," he demanded, "that the sinuous strains of Strauss' waltzes would not have a demoralising effect on those in this enclosure?" Witness has never met with the class that objected to such music. "You know more about the trains of horses?" queried another member of the Commission. The witness acknowledged the soft impeachment. He further declared that he was in favour of State control, now that betting had had legal approval. The Gaming Act should be amended to make provision for charitable institutions to hold race meetings on licensed racecourses.

A.

[* By Telegraph to Perth W. A.]

HINDUS AS HOTEL MANAGERS.

A Geneva correspondent says:—Swiss hotel methods are at present being studied on the spot by a party of Hindus who themselves possess hotels in India, Ceylon, Sumatra, and other places in the Far East. They state that their best clients are English and Japanese, and they admit that they have a good deal to learn in order to make their hotels "first class" from a European point of view.

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INSTANT RELIEF.

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Bombay & Poona.

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

Throat complaints are very common nowadays in Calcutta.—"The Englishman."

Mr. T. McMorran has been appointed to act as Vice-Chairman of the Indian Tea Association (London) in place of Mr. F. A. Roberts, who has been obliged to take three months' leave owing to ill health.

Numismatists in rare Mughal coins should possess themselves of the index to Numismatic Supplements I—XV; of the "Journal" of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, which has just been issued, and has been compiled by Mr. H. Nelson Wright.

Mr. C. H. Holder, of Shillong, has been appointed as official handicapper by the Calcutta Turf Club for the approaching monsoon season. Mr. Holder is very well-known in sporting circles and amongst the planter community.

An organisation called "The Ceylon Association of Burma" has been formed at Rangoon having for its objects the promotion of social, moral and intellectual advancement of Ceylonese resident in Burma. Meetings were held recently and a set of rules has been drawn up.

The complaint is made that the European element is rapidly falling away from Darjeeling. Indian visitors, on the other hand, are more numerous than ever. Most of the landed property, it is said, is also being given up by Europeans and is fast falling into the hands of Indian landlords.

It is understood that the Bengal and North-Western Railway Administration are obtaining from England the materials required for the construction in India of 300 wagons, in addition to 1,060 wagons which will be erected at Home and require only refitting in the Gorakhpore workshops after arrival in this country.

Tamil has been abolished from the curriculum of Bishop Corrie's school in Madras. Many letters of protest have appeared in the "Madras Mail" against the step taken by the authorities of the school. Mr. H. Young Necker, the Headmaster, claims for Latin that it is more popular with the Anglo-Indian youths as an examination-passing medium.

An experiment is being made in Ceylon to utilise camels for draft purposes, and for the first time in the history of the island two of these animals were landed at Colombo last week for employment, on a low country rubber estate. It will be interesting to knows the results of the experiment, especially in comparison with the labour performed by cattle and elephants.

The Sara Bridge project has made excellent progress during the past winter. About one-fifth of the works has been completed, and further rapid progress will be made before the monsoon. It is expected that the bridge which by common consent is one of the most important railway undertakings in this country, will be ready for opening by the middle of the year 1915.

This is a matter that has the particular attention of most of our Railway Administrations, especially the East Indian Railway. It is understood that on this line the responsibility for the condition of stations and platforms will, from the 1st proximo, be on the station staff under the control of the Traffic Department; and that as an incentive half-yearly prizes will be given for the best kept station. —"Indian Engineering."

The work of removing convicts from the Bengal Presidency Jail to the new jail at Alipore has been proceeding for some time, but the rate of removal of the remainder is to be accelerated. There are still about 600 convicts in the Presidency Jail, and it is hoped to transfer them all by the end of July. The European convicts in the old jail were to have been removed the other day. The new jail has accommodation for 1,400 prisoners.

A severe cyclone is reported to have swept over Gidhour on the evening of the 28th ult., when considerable damage was done to property. Huge trees were uprooted and telegraph posts wrecked, while a number of houses were razed to the ground and several cattle killed. The oldest resident in Gidhour does not remember the visitation of a cyclone of such severity. Following upon the cyclone, there was a heavy fall of hail which did much damage to the window panes and tiled roofs of houses.

The other day, says the "Statesman," Alas Mystry, a notorious burglar of Joynogore, entered his neighbour's house for the purpose of committing theft, and the owner of the house struck him with a spear which passed through his thigh. The housebreaker was thereupon easily secured and made over to the police who removed him to the hospital. The accused was on Thursday placed on his trial before Babu M. L. Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate of Alipore, who found him guilty and sentenced him to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

A kind of fever of a peculiarly virulent type has broken out in epidemic form at Eruvady, the largest Mahomedan centre in the district. It is a strange disease lasting in many cases for only a few hours, but almost always terminating fatally. The malady has claimed a large number of victims for miles around Eruvady. And the Government have deputed a medical officer to investigate the infected localities and treat patients. Capt. Broadfield, I.M.S., who investigated the origin of the fever, attributes the outbreak to insanitation and unsatisfactory water-supply.

As there is reason to believe that a practice has arisen of British soldiers remittances through the voluntary remittance rolls payable at the India Office which are intended to be deposited in the United Kingdom Post Office Savings Bank, officers commanding British units are requested to draw the attention of the men under their command to the advantages of the safer and more expeditious course of making Savings Bank deposits in the Indian Post Office or of remitting moneys through the Public Accounts for deposit in the Post Office Savings Bank of the United Kingdom. (The rules regarding the latter are laid down in India Army Orders.)

An itinerant European traveller, who lives in an expensive style, travels first-class by rail, and puts up at first-class hotels, was sentenced by the Cantonment Magistrate of Agra on May 30th under Section 294, Indian Penal Code, to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 100 fine. He arrived at Agra from Ajmere and cycled from his hotel to the local European girls' schools, where he grossly insulted the inmates. The matter was reported to the local Magistrate, who issued a warrant for his arrest. But he had left Agra meanwhile, and was eventually arrested at Allahabad and brought back by the Allahabad police. He pleaded guilty to the charge. He gives his name as "Wilkinson, of Calcutta," but has aliases.

Calcutta motorists, writes a Calcutta contemporary, having been summoned in shoals chiefly for driving on the wrong side of the lamp posts at the junction of Esplanade, Chowringhee, Dhurrumtollah and Bentinck-streets and at the Telegraph office corner of Dalhousie-square. If all these motorists are fined, we wonder if the proceeds can be spent on putting the lamp-posts in their proper place, namely, the centre of the roadway. There would then be some sense in making motorists and others drive round them; but the lamp-posts were not placed for regulating traffic and to use them so especially with so many trams going in different direction simply makes confusion more confounded. When will our street traffic be regulated with intelligence?

The death occurred at the General Hospital, Colombo, on the 29th May of Captain William Canning Abbot, Commander of the s.s. "Ganges." Captain Abbott became ill on board his own ship on Saturday morning, as the "City of Benares" was passing her, and signalled to for the services of a Surgeon. The engines of the City boat were stopped and her Surgeon was quickly despatched in a boat. The sick Captain was carefully attended to and the City boat resumed her voyage a few hours later. With the "Ganges" arrived in Colombo harbour Captain Abbott, who appeared to be suffering from cerebral hæmorrhage, was landed under the supervision of the Port Surgeon and removed to the General Hospital. The steamer, which was bound for Calcutta from the West Indies, resumed her voyage under the command of her Chief Officer.

What About That Dandruff?

There is just this much about it: Dandruff is a germ disease, is most untidy, annoying, and leads to baldness. When chronic, it is very stubborn, but surely yields to thorough and energetic treatment. All germs must be destroyed, the scalp must be restored to health. Here is the remedy: Ayer's Hair Vigor. Ask your doctor about using it.

Ayer's Hair Vigor
DOES NOT COLOR THE HAIR
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

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Electro-Tonic Pearls,

The ideal, natural, positive remedy for that tired feeling.
Gives a good appetite, makes you strong. Makes you feel good and look good.
Makes rich, red blood.
Builds up run down systems, increases vital force, clears mentality.
Corrects all faults of stomach, blood, liver and bowels.
The finest tonic medicine for old and young.
For workers or thinkers.
For students and the aged.
A very pleasant medicine that any one can take.

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Rs. 5-8-0 for 3 bottles.

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Murine Eye Remedy. Two drops—no smarting—Feels fine.

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KESHRANJAN OIL.

The most cooling, pure, sweet and cleansing preparation for head and hair. The greatest skin and scalp cure.

There are many spurious preparations offered to ignorant buyers. Beware of imitations which are always injurious and always see that Kaviraj N. N. Sen's facsimile is on the top-label without which none are genuine.

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THE BEST
"APENTA"
NATURAL APERIENT WATER

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B and P S N Co's steamer Hoseinee, 993 tons, Captain W Richardson, arrived in harbour on Monday from Port Soudan 22nd May with a general cargo and 9 deck passengers.

The steamer Wearbeck, 2,446 tons, Captain W Shalton, arrived in harbour on Monday from Calcutta 23rd May with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Kattenturm, 3471 tons, Captain Manlin, arrived in harbour on Sunday from New Castle with a cargo of coal.

The B I S N Co's steamer Queda, 4494 tons, Captain G J Goss, R N R, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Bahrein, 27th May with ballast.

The steamer Hermistan, 2927 tons, Captain W T Bain, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Genoa, 14th May with ballast.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP.

R I M S Lawrence	Comdr La Touche	Despatch Vessel
Patric Stewart	Comdr Townsend	I G T S
R I M S Dufferin	Comdr Vines	R I M
R I M S Dalhousie	Comdr Finnis	R I M
R I M S Hardinge	Comdr Hordern	R I M
R I M S Palinurus	Comdr Taylor	Survey Boat

STREAM

Sangola	3349	Scott	M M & Co
Faris	737	Thomson	Arab S Co
Harpenden	2302	Cromack	T M & Co
Itria	3419	Honeywood	M M & Co

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—June 3.

Angos	2320	Dokers			T Morrison & Co
Baroda	1898	Penny			M M & Co
Castello	2330	Jordon		14-6	J Finlay & Co
Fumi Maru	1569	Nishikawa			W & A G & Co
Framlington	2591	Isacs			W & A G & Co
Gymeric	2598	Cusack			G H Essajee
Lhasa	950	Manley	K'chi		M M & Co
Marthara	2579	Gray			......
Mooltan	4834	Haddock			P & O Co
Naderi	1168	Hughes			Bo & P S N Co
Saifi	565	Morin			Arab S N Co
Surada	3401	Alton			M M & Co
Upada	3382	Hodgson			M M & Co
Ferozi	2029	Primrose			B P S N Co
Umballa	3426	Broeq	Calcutta	25-5	M & M & Co
President	2086	Bremer		26-5	A Strandes & Co
Uganda	3498	Kilpatrick			M M & Co
Vermont	2723	Middleton			W & A G & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—June 3.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Capts. Dest. Date. Agents.

T M & Co

D&E Assaye ....4359 Cockman ....Shanghai...5-6...

P & O Co

F Laconia ....4117 Caboto ....Garston........

W & A Graham & Co

G Shah Jehan ...2635 McBean ....Shah S N Co

K City of Athens...3751 Knaut ....L'pool ...K N & Co

M Havildar ....3036 Elliott ...31-5...T Morrison & Co

N Bardistan ....2500 Davis ....M M & Co

O Zamora ....2328 Swan ... Marseilles.....Ralli Bros

P Palamcotta ....2209 Cutbush ....Durban...4-6...

M M & Co

Q Moravia ....2268 Banditsch ...Trieste ...A L S N Co

Offside O

Chiltonian ....2761 Jones ...Hamburg ......7-6......

H W P D

Satrunji ....547 Hussein ....

VICTORIA DOCK.

4 Maltby ....2540 Alson ....Liverpool........

W & A Graham & Co

5 Roath ....2808 Harding ....Hamburg ......

W & A G & Co

6 Istrar ....2979 Jacob ....A'werp...K N & Co

8 Stenbergen ....2455 Younge ...4-6 ....T M & Co

9 Ostmark ....2706 Peter...W & A Graham & Co

15 Markgraf ....2325 Fanten...Daressalam...A S & Co

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
2	Hermistan	Bain	Genoa, May 14
	Queda	Goss	Bahrein, May 27
	Kattenturm	Maolin	N Castle, &c
3	Wearbeck	Shutton	Calcutta, May 23
	Hoseinie	Richardson	P Soudan, May 22

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
3	Ostmark	Petter	Hamburg, &c
	Maltby	Olsen	Naples
	Havildar	Elliott	Kobe, &c

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill :—

HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.		
Day of Month.		Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.		Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
June		h m	ft. in.		h m	ft. in.
4	m	1 20	24 9	m	7 14	17 0
		2 15 a	27 3		8 30 a	20 3
5	m	1 55	24 5	m	7 45	17 8
		2 49 a	26 9		9 16 a	20 4
6	m	2 36	24 0	m	8 22	18 0
		3 26 a	26 4		10 13 a	20 4
7		3 30 a	23 9	m	9 10	19 2
		4 8 a	26 0		11 14 a	20 1
8	m	4 35	23 8	m	10 11	19 11
		4 56 a	25 8			
9	m	5 46	23 10	m	0 10	19 7
		5 48 a	25 7		11 29 a	20 5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

June 4	(Tuesday)	Sunrise	6h 1m	Sunset	7h 13m
" 5	(Wednesday)	"	6h 1m	"	7h 14m
" 6	(Thursday)	"	6h 1m	"	7h 14m
" 7	(Friday)	"	6h 1m	"	7h 14m
" 8	(Saturday)	"	6h 1m	"	7h 15m
" 9	(Sunday)	"	6h 1m	"	7h 15m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter, June 8th, 8h. 5-6m. a.m.; New Moon, 15th, 11h. 53 6m. a.m.; First Quarter, 22nd, 2h. 8-9m. a.m. Full Moon, 29th 7h. 3-8m. p.m.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the past 24 hours up to 6 a. m. yesterday :—

	Attacks	Deaths.
Total	6	5
Same date last year	12	7

Total mortality for to-day from all causes 91

Same date last year........ 77

The report that recently three dogs belonging to a nobleman of Hyderabad gave chase to a panther and killed it, recalls the fact that in 1904 an officer of the R. A., who was attacked by a panther in a jungle near Secunderabad, was saved by his dogs—two bull terriers. The dogs attacked the panther and a fierce fight ensued, the panther being killed. One of the dogs died from injuries, but the other recovered.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

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FOR THE
MILLION.
SIX ATTRACTIVE ARTICLES
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WILFRED RHODES
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J. T. TYLDESLEY
(of Lancashire; England's greatest professional bat).
G. L. JESSOP
(whose hard hitting has revolutionised cricket methods).
P. R. LeCOUTEUR
(of Oxford University, Surrey and Gentlemen XI.'s; an Australian Rhodes' scholar).
M. C. BIRD
(Captain of Surrey; he may yet captain, England).
E. H. D. SEWELL
(Coach at Oval; a keen student of modern cricket).
WILL APPEAR IN THE
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IN MAY.

These articles are brightly written and full of the vigour of the game. They cover points that thousands of readers like to see discussed by practical cricketers with experience of first-class Cricket.

(6).—JUNE 7th.
"Googlie" Bowling
by E. H. D. SEWELL.

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Snowflake 150 deg.	6	0	2	per case
White Rose, 150 deg.	5	12	2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4	12	2	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg.	4	8	2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4	8	2	do.
Monkey Brand, 125°	4	5	2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	3	15	0	per two tins.
Elephant brand 125° (in tins)	3	15	0	do.
do. brand 125° (in bulk)	3	5	0	per 8 gallons.
Camel brand 125° (in tins)	3	15	0	per two tins.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Sandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 1½ annas to the above prices.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209 General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Tuesday, 4th June, 1912.

INDIAN TRADE IN 1911.

THE accounts relating to the sea-borne trade and navigation of British India for the calendar year 1911, compared with the years 1910 and 1909, issued by the Commercial Intelligence Department, show that a steady increase has been maintained and that 1911 was far ahead of its predecessors. The term "Indian Merchandise" in these accounts, it may be mentioned, comprises all goods that are of the growth, produce or manufacture of India and is distinguished from British or foreign merchandise in the declaration of shippers made in the shipping bills from which trade statistics are compiled. The trade dealt with in the accounts is the trade registered at British Indian ports, between these ports and foreign countries. The foreign trade of native ports is not recorded, whilst foreign merchandise transhipped as Indian ports is also excluded. The imports include goods landed, whether they are intended for home consumption, bonding or re-exportation and imports and exports of gold and silver coin and bullion and imports and exports of Government Stores are dealt with separately. In 1911 we find from the tables that the grand total value of exports amounted to £155,244,204, as against £118,911,854 in 1909 and £144,965,727 in 1910. Imports were valued at £126,767,727 as compared with £99,459,587 and £111,261,256 in the two preceding years. All the presidencies contributed to these increases. Imported treasure to private firms amounted to £31,842,339; Government's share being only £27,534, much less than in 1909 or 1910. On the other hand £6,379,440 was the value of treasure exported, Government's contribution being £3,830, two-thirds of that of the previous year. The gross amount of import duty collected was £6,231,000 against £4,773,972 and £5,880,324; export duty collected being £910,348 as compared with £811,855 and £611,161. Indian merchandise exported was valued at £148,783,155 against £114,745,235 and £140,071,844.

Fluctuations are shown in the classified imports. For example in the value of animals imported there was a falling-off of £81,805; in ale and beer of £12,144, in spices £3,472 and in sugar £195,513. Copper showed a fall of £103,318, machinery and mill-work £247,783, alizarine and aniline dyes of £82,529, vegetable oils £14,094, timber £103,320, silk manufactures £40,390. Compensating for these decreases were increases of £192,015 in spirits, £9,054 in wines, £70,589 provisions, £103,142 salt, and £11,412 other articles of food and drink. Hardware and cutlery rose by £201,559, iron and steel by £334,274, other metals £42,495 and £600,172 railway plant and rolling-stock. The value of chemicals went up by £65,573, drugs and medicines £31,151, tobacco and opium £39,329, other dyeing and tanning materials by £43,182; mineral oils £600,739, coal and coke £3,094, precious stones and pearls £79,832, silk £111,334, other articles £641,562. Then among manufactured or partly manufactured articles we find increases under cotton yarn of £737,121; grey piece-goods £2,017,088, white piece-goods £1,080,523, coloured £794,020, other cotton manufactures £58,982, woollen goods £349,802, apparel £305,352, carriages and carts £282,276, glass and glassware £13,112, instruments £111,793, matches £15,433, paints and colours £37,825, paper and pasteboard £40,406, stationery £11,321 and all other manufactured or partly manufactured articles £566,749; gold of £5,338,806 and silver £1,115,708.

Under exports of Indian merchandise we find the value of living animals sent out of this country to have been £174,627 in 1911; of articles of food and drink £42,269,738, increases of twelve and seven millions on the two preceding years. Of metals and manufactures we exported £1,104,140; chemicals, including opium and tobacco, £10,997,413; oils £1,172,360; raw materials and unmanufactured articles £66,492,810. Under this head big decreases were shown on the year in cotton and skins, but correspondingly large increases in jute, and seeds. In manufactured or partly manufactured articles a falling-off was shown under piece-goods—of over a million and a half, in jute, silk, lac, a total fall of two and a half millions, though taking into account merchandise which improved the grand totals work out at an increase of £7,886,694 over 1910 and £32,521,849 over 1909. To carry this merchandise 3,027 vessels of 5,920,367 tons burthen entered Indian ports, as against 3,178 of 5,623,784 in 1909 and 2,916 of 5,587,314 in 1910. Vessels which cleared were 3,906 of 7,524,658 tons. Bombay's proportion of the shipping cleared in 1911 was 550 steamers of 1,532,999 tons and 118 sailing vessels of 12,490 tons; whilst Bengal ports cleared 661 steamers of 1,907,211 tons and nine sailing vessels of 1,147 tons. Of the merchandise imported and exported from and to foreign countries we find the United Kingdom sends us goods to the value of 57 millions and received 37 millions of pounds' worth; Germany sends about six million pounds' worth and takes fourteen, Russia sends half a million and takes fourteen; Austro-Hungary sends over two millions and receives five and a half; after which come France and Belgium, each sending goods to the value of a million and a half and purchasing from us to the extent of over nine and a half millions each. Of Asiatic countries those which send us most are Borneo, Japan, Straits Settlements and China, respectively; whilst those which are our best customers are Japan, China, Hongkong, Ceylon, Straits Settlements and Borneo, in that order of merit. America sends us three million pounds' worth and takes away twelve; Africa two and four, whilst Australia sells us three-quarters of a million's worth of merchandise and buys from us that which is valued at two and a half.

BUSINESS OF MESSRS. COATS.

THE late Mr. Archibald Coats to whose estate we have referred was a member of a family who have been great benefactors of their native town of Paisley near Glasgow, and some of its finest public buildings owe their existence to Coats' munificence. The town in fact owes much of its importance to the thread business of Messrs. J. and P. Coats, which has now attained gigantic proportions. The manufacture of thread is the leading industry of the town and employs ten thousand of its population of eighty thousand. Linen thread was formerly manufactured in the eighteenth century in Paisley having been introduced in 1720 by Christian Shaw; but after flourishing for nearly a century it gave way to cotton thread which was introduced just a century ago in 1812 by James Coats, the grandfather of the late Mr. Archibald, who founded the Ferguslie Mill. In the hands of James' sons, Thomas and Peter, the business rapidly extended and the firm of Coats acquired a world-wide reputation, George Clark had also established a cotton thread factory a little after James' Coats, and his Anchor Mills also did much business. Peter Coats, Archibald's father, died in 1890 at the advanced age of 82, and then his sons and nephews entered into combination with their rivals, Messrs. Clark, and this gigantic combination now controls the greater part of the thread trade not only of the Empire but of the world, having formed connections with all the great houses in their line of business in America and Europe. Both Thomas and Peter spent the great wealth they had made from their business freely on the town of Paisley. Thomas presented a splendid public park, the first place of recreation for the poor of the town and a well-equipped observatory, whilst his brother erected the court-house and a free library and museum. Thomas also took great interest in education and gave large sums to improve school accommodation and to provide successories. He was also an enthusiastic collector of Scottish coins and his collection became the largest and most valuable of its kind. Edward Burns' standard history of the coinage of Scotland grew out of a catalogue of Thomas Coats' collection, which the latter had employed him to make. His family erected the Thomas Coats' Memorial Church after his death and this is the best ornament of Paisley as it is one of the finest modern ecclesiastical structures in Scotland. It is an early English and decorated cruci form building of red sandstone, with a tower surmounted by a beautiful open-work crown. The Clarks of the Anchor Thread Mills, once the rivals of the Coats, have also munificently given to the town its town-hall and other buildings. The sons of both Thomas and Peter Coats became baronets, the one in 1894 and the other, Sir James, brother of Archibald, in 1905. Peter Coats had previously received a knighthood a few years before his death in 1890. Thomas died a plain man without any title; but his grateful fellow-citizens of Paisley erected a fine statue to his memory after his death in 1883.

THE TROUBLE IN CYPRUS.

IT is not surprising in the present disturbed condition of Cyprus that the High Commissioner should find it necessary to call for further British troops. The Greek is a peace-loving person, who ordinarily gives little trouble, and consequently the normal British force is very meagre. One company of infantry detached from a regiment of the Egyptian garrison has usually been sufficient to preserve order. The unusually violent riots, therefore, indicate the pressure of feeling under which the Greek population is labouring. We should be glad, however, if Reuter's cables were a little more explicit on one point. At present, it is difficult to understand why Greek animosity should be pointed so directly at the Turks in the island, seeing that Greek discontent is entirely occasioned by circumstances for which the British Government is solely responsible. It may be, of course, that the fighting between Greeks and Turks at Limasol, with which the disturbances commenced and in which several people were killed, was merely an incident, due to some temporary or even accidental factor, in a general state of unrest throughout the island, which was mainly directed against the Government. If that is so, however, it is hardly the sense of Reuter's first telegram, which accentuated the difference between Greek and Turk, or rather between Christian and Mussulman. It may be, of course, that while the temper of the Greeks has been aroused mainly towards the British Government, the fact that the Turkish delegates in the Legislative Council have generally sided with the Government nominees, has inflamed public opinion towards their co-religionists to a lesser degree. Against this notion, however, there has to be considered the remarkable fact that in peaceful demonstrations, which preceded the outbreak of rioting at Limasol, a certain number of Mussulman islanders joined with the Greeks, doubtless with the object of emphasising the demand that surpluses on the administration of the island should be used for the improvement of the island, rather than for the payment of the island's pecuniary debt to Great Britain. It is hardly to be believed that they would have encouraged the Greeks in their demand for greater proportional representation. After the great demonstration at the Archbishop's Palace at Nicosia, which we described a few days ago, and which occurred on April 28th, a procession was formed to the residence of the High Commissioner. This included Mussalmans as well as Christians, and the attention of Sir Hamilton Goold-Adams was called to this fact. The High Commissioner contented himself with expressing his willingness to receive further petitions, which were being prepared in individual destricts, and with urging the people to confine themselves to peaceful measures. Christians and Mussulmans then went away in harmony and orderly quiet. A month later, we find fatal brawls occurring between them, and this remarkable change is certainly one of sufficient importance to demand an explanation. Is it possible that the Greeks, exasperated by official refusals to satisfy their demands, have resorted to open fighting in order to draw greater and more widespread attention to their claims?

BARON MARSCHALL VON BIEBERSTEIN.

THE new German Ambassador to London intends that no misunderstanding shall occur regarding the importance of his mission, and he bade farewell to his Constaninople friends in dramatic fashion. We fail to understand, however, why he should have emphasised the "steep and stony" character of his new appointment, or the fact that he would place all his strength at the disposal of the Kaiser and the Empire. Such a disposal has always been the pleasurable obligation of servants of the British Crown, and these have generally succeeded in discharging their obligations as a matter of course, and without the glamour of a popular function. It would be interesting to learn, however, why the lot of the German representative in London should be steep and stony. We were first of all given to understand that the change between Wolff-Metternich and Marschall Von Bieberstein had been dictated only as a special compliment to King George, and that as between the two Powers no new question had arisen. There is, of course, the matter of the Baghdad Railway regarding which, strangely enough, the Sultan has just intimated an important change in policy, but even so there does not appear any reason why Baron Marschall von Bieberstein should so publicly declare that his appointment to the Court of St. James's is of such grave portent. There is the further possible suggestion that the famous diplomat was, more or less, playing to an entirely sympathetic gallery, although he must have known that any important pronouncement he chose to make would find its way into the world's press. Or, did he desire merely to impress his audience with the fact that he was proceeding to London with reluctance? For it certainly appears from Reuter's brief message that because he must be faithful to his Imperial Master's orders, he is proceeding on his "steep and stony path." Whichever interpretation of this sultry little passage, may be correct it will not make more comfortable those who regard, anxiously, the relations between the two Powers.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette," with the outward mails of the 24th ultimo, left Aden at 8 p. m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m. on Friday next.

"THERE are whispers here" writes the Singapore correspondent of the *Asian*, "that before the next meeting is due the Government will have ready an Ordinance to regulate betting on the course. It has been spoken of for a long time, but is said now to be in preparation. I fancy the general consensus of opinion will back up such an innovation."

IT is proposed to construct a new road between Birmingham and Wolverhampton. The cost of laying out the road, with a twenty-four feet carriage-way, exclusive of land, is estimated at £120,000.

THE sealing steamer "Algerine," which has been chartered by the White Star Line, sailed on May 15, from St. John's to continue the search for bodies of those lost in the "Titanic" disaster.

ON the calendar of the United States House of Representatives is a resolution authorising the President to instruct the American delegates to the next International Peace Conference to express as the desire of the United States that nations shall not attempt to increas their territory of their conquests, and to endeavour to secure a declaration to that effect

OVER 1,000 sermons have been preached and a great number of special services conducted in consecrated building during the past year by the 80 diocesan readers who hold the Bishop of London's commission whilst a large amount of similar work in conducting children's services and giving special addressing in consecrated buildings has been performed by the 268 parochial readers.

MILITARY MATTERS.

Scope of the Nicholson Committee.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 17.

THERE is considerable speculation at the service clubs as to the exact scope of the enquiry of the Nicholson Committee. Several questions have been asked in Parliament, but have elicited nothing more than generalities in reply. One point, however, Colonel Seeley has made quite clear, and that is that whatever opinions are recorded, or recommendations made, they are to be regarded as a confidential expert advice to be dealt with only by Government and their expert advisers and not to be published or submitted for consideration and discussion by the heterogeneous crowd assembled at Westminster. Needless to say, a certain section of our legislators are much exercised, and not a little annoyed that they should not have the opportunity of airing their views on military finance in general, and that of the great dependency in particular, and proclaiming "urbi et orbi" their views on the economic waste of money spent on armaments, and the peace and prosperity that would follow on a reallotment of a large proportion of what is now devoted to military purposes to other purposes.

Generally speaking, these are for the most part the same men, who would have our foreign policy debated and approved by Parliament before any action of any kind is taken, without apparently realizing in the least the certain results of such a procedure should be to involve us perpetually in the very troubles they are so anxious to avoid. But, though no definite information has been given, it is possible to estimate approximately the line which will be taken by the Commission. Much water has run under the bridge in the last eight years, and as appreciation at the Military situation in India to-day would differ in many material points from that which forward the basis of the changes introduced by Lord Kitchener, but the main directing idea must, and should for ever remain the same preparedness for war, so that at any time the military resources may suffice for all contingencies, that are probable to arise.

If the Commission can show that our military establishments in India are in excess of what constitutes due preparedness for situations which may, at any time, arise then it will be possible to say whose and to what extent the pruning knife may be used. In estimating possible contingencies it will be necessary to differentiate between those in purely local and those in which Imperial interests are concerned, so that the incidence of the financial burden may be adjusted accordingly. At present the balance-sheet between the Imperial and Indian Governments can hardly be said to be kept in a manner which would be considered satisfactory by any large commercial firm. Not once or twice, but often has the subject of the "Home charges" been raised by India, and the reply has always been a vague reference to the Navy and the assertion that the advantages derived by India from Britain's sea-power more than balance any small error there may be in the other calculations. The time has now come when it should be possible, and is without doubt advisable that a clear debtor and creditor account should be made out and kept up, the situation being reviewed from time to time and adjustments made accordingly. It is true, that when troops or ships are detached from India for Imperial purposes, the whole cost during the time of employment, and a proportionate amount of the prospective ineffective charges for pension, etc., are borne by Imperial funds, but the past years of training and maintenance which provided the made article ready to hand when wanted are not considered, and yet these are items that bulk largely in the Home charges for the British troops employed in India.

Now I do not, for a moment, argue, that if such a balance-sheet were prepared, the immediate result would be a large relief to Indian Military Budget. But what I do think is, that it would be more satisfactory, more business-like, and would put an end to a great deal of the carping criticism, which one hears both here and in India. At the present time the account is rather like Domingo, the butler's monthly bill of which the items are mostly fictitious and the total the only concrete, and unpleasant fact, unsusceptible of audit in the absence of reliable details, as the pay office baboo would explain.

MATTERS OF DETAIL.

As regards matters of detail, it is fairly obvious that the Commission will deal with the question of the number of British officers with Indian regiments. The present arrangement, suitable though it was when introduced, has many defects. It is expensive, and does not make for the highest efficiency, in that much which used to and should be done by the Indian officers is now taken out of their hands in order to find something for the superfluous (in peace time) British officers. This is bad in that it cramps the initiative of the Indian officer, and the very quality most needful in war thus falls a victim to atrophy during the peace training, which has for its object the development in every force of efficiency for war. Again, each successive Army List that appears emphasises more strongly than the last the fact that an establishment to meet the waste of war has insufficient outlets in time of peace to maintain an equable distribution of rank in accordance with responsibility in an army where promotion is regulated by years of service. Many doubtless will still remember the state of the regimental lists in 1875-78, in Madras especially, when field officers were doing subaltern's work, and three or four lieut.-colonels and colonels were serving with each regiment. The existing age-limits will prevent things becoming quite so bad as that again, but still the existing outlet will not obviate the recurrence of a state of things far from desirable in the interests either of the individual or of the army. Indirectly, too, the recruiting for the Indian Service must suffer.

It is the pension, as much or more than the pay that attracts, and the highest pensions at that. Granted unimpaired health and continued efficiency, every man who joined was certain of his highest pension, but not so now—even though nominally it may be possible of attainment. Ambition is what keeps men young and keen on their work; stagnation in advancement kills ambition. The man who finds himself at 20 years' service doing the same work with only the same responsibilities he had at 6 or 7 seldom has the same keenness, or is as efficient as the man who has steadily advanced during those years. Promotion is the whetstone of ambition, but the reward of slackness is the graduated pension. The man, who by reason of stagnation has lost his keenness and efficiency, will not have long to wait before receiving a hint that he had better apply for the graduated pension, to which he will be entitled a year hence, during which time he may be granted leave as an act of special consideration for past services. Thus then the certainty which has hitherto been the attraction of a career in the Indian army disappears, and the supply of recruits falls off. It is, perhaps, easier to see the defects at present inherent in the large establishment of British officers now with Indian regiments than to suggest an adequate altenative. Reduction, of course, is simple. It takes time doubtless, and demands the provision of certain temporary outlets, which mean a recurring cost for a number of years before the full extent of the economy is realized. But that only meets part of the difficulty. What is required is reduction of peace establishment and coincidently the formation of a reserve of young officers, from which the waste of war when it occurs can be made good with men as well trained, or, at all events, grounded in training as the average subaltern now serving, and after providing for the cost of this a saving, and a considerable one must still be shown. As a language test is essential; the field is thereby narrowed down to men in India, or who have been there recently and are acquainted not only with the languages, or at least one of them the lingua franca of the country, but also with the manners and customs of the inhabitants at all events of the classes that enlist in the Army. It is difficult to see whence such a reserve can be obtained and maintained. Certainly not from the Indian Army itself; to induce men to pass into the reserve at a suitable age would necessitate offering terms that would be prohibitive on the score of expense. There might be a number of subalterns of British Corps that would qualify for such a reserve and would be glad of an opportunity of service with an Indian regiment on mobilization providing that their own corps was not warned for service, and whose places might be taken by volunteers from the Territorials at home, but neither commanding officers of British Corps nor the War Office would be likely to look with favour on a scheme based on those lines. A few officers of Volunteer Corps in India might be willing to join, and to serve, if they could get away from their normal occupation, without undue risk to the interests on return, but the supply would be inadequate, and the number actually available would be too uncertain.

If, therefore, a reliable reserve is to be raised, it must be done on lines, which will guatantee both that the numbers are sufficient, and that men will be available when the time comes. Government service is, therefore, indicated as the source from which the reserve most suitably might be formed. As it is, Government from time to time impress on the members of their services both covenanted and uncovenanted the importance of joining Volunteer Corps, and no little difficulty has been experienced in finding corps, to which those who have volunteered as officers could be posted without unduly interfering with existing interests. It only requires that one step further be taken on the same lines, and a source of supply would be tapped that would go far towards providing a reserve of junior officers available for duty with Indian regiments in time of emergency. A period of six months or better still a year's training with an Indian regiment, an annual or biennial refreshing course of a fortnight or three weeks, and liability to be called out in case of emergency up to eight years' total service for all members of the Government services would provide a very useful reserve, even after deducting the members of those departments, who by reason of the nature of the emergency could not be spared from their civil appointments. The debit to the military estimates would be the pay during periods of training, and actual employment, and possibly a pro rata contribution towards the prospective pensions. Apart from effecting the object under consideration such a scheme would have, by no means, a bad effect in bringing together the members of the different services and removing the effects of the isolation in lonely stations on youngsters which often affects their characters and views for life. Another point which is likely to be discussed is the possibility of increasing the numbers of reserves of the Indian ranks and reducing the establishments with the colours, nor is the anomalous position of the Carnatic regiments likely to escape consideration, whilst the constitution of the Army Department is likely to be reviewed, and its effectiveness compared with that of the old Military Department. If this results in a reversion to something approximating the older system, no one will be much surprised.

Colonel H.H. Wilson's many friends in Poona and Bombay will be glad to see the announcement of his appointment to command the Dover Brigade, though it seems a pity that he with his considerable experience, both Staff and Regimental, of India should fall to a home Brigade, whilst in some cases Indian Brigades are given to those who make their first acquaintance with India as Brigade Commanders. Still it is inevitable so long as the War Office insist that there shall be as many British Service Major-Generals, Commanding Brigades in India, as there are Indian Service Major-Generals, and only when there is equality shall Colonels of the British Service be appointed to Indian Brigades as Brigadier-Generals. There was much to be said in favour of the old rule prescribing certain qualifying service in India and the lower standard Hindustani as necessary qualifications for the higher appointments on the staff. India has its peculiarities and they are not learnt in a day, whilst from the point of view of the individual it is hard that those, who have borne the burden and heat of the day in the country, should come in for some of the compensatory advantages at the end.

POST OFFICE BLUNDER.

Ceylon Mails for England Overcarried.

The "Times of Ceylon" received the following special cable on May 29th :—

The "Osterley" mail was delivered yesterday afternoon. The delay occasioned many protests. Presumably the mails were overcarried to Tilbury, where the passengers cleared their own luggage owing to the strike.

The following appears in the Ceylon Post Office Daily List :—

London, May 28.—Ceylon mails of the 2nd instant for the United Kingdom forwarded from Colombo per s.s. "Osterley" were accidentally overcarried by that steamer and were landed at London yesterday.

Last Thursday we published a special cable from London, stating that the mail had not been delivered. Business houses in Colombo also received telegrams from London, stating that the mail had not arrived. It was surmised in London, according to our cable, that the delay had been occasioned by a breakdown, but the true explanation has now arrived—four days after the arrival of the steamer at Plymouth and a week after the mails were due.

We learn from the Agents that the steamer arrived on the 24th at Plymouth, so it would appear from the above telegram that the mails were taken on to London. Can it be that the mistake had not been discovered when the "Osterley" reached Plymouth?

PASSENGERS who arrived at Antwerp by the Congo mail steamer reported that diamonds have been found being washed down by the steamer near the Wijsman Falls in the Kasai region.

GENERAL satisfaction is felt in Ottawa at the settlement of the difficulty which thereatened to prevent the participation of a Canadian team in the Bisley meeting.

THE OPIUM PROBLEM.

MERCHANTS' APPEAL TO THE GOVERNMENT.

"Times" Declares India must be Considered.

ANOTHER STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' CASE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 3.

The *Times*, this morning, in an article discussing the recent appeal of opium merchants in India to the Government of India, requesting the discontinuance of the sale of opium for China, proceeds to an exhaustive review of the situation from the various standpoints of Indian finance, the opium merchants, and the political situation.

The journal points out that the Government of India is in a remarkable position, being confronted with the united demands of the Chinese Government, the Anti-Opium Societies in England, and the Indian opium merchants, to cease selling the drug for China, though the motives prompting these demands are widely different. Jointly, however, they constitute a formidable request.

The *Times* thinks the public in India and England will be in full agreement on one point: that though the Chinese Government have been unable to fulfil their part of the undertaking, the traffic must stop. The question is, when?

"At this stage," the article proceeds, "it seems to us that the Indian merchants have a right to be heard. As the result of the Anglo-Chinese agreements of 1907 and 1911 the Government of India have benefited by huge surpluses, resulting from the high prices of Government opium, based on expectations produced by the agreements. It is impossible for Great Britain to insist on the right of entry of Indian opium, because there is now no central authority in China, capable of enforcing the right. We recognise the interests to be considered. The first are those of India as a whole. If, however, the continuation of sales causes a collapse of prices, India will receive little benefit, while the merchants will be crushed. The Government of India have sold a Government product at enormously enhanced prices on the strength of an agreement, the fulfilment of which they cannot now procure. They have pocketed the profits gleefully. In common fairness they cannot now proceed to ruin those who trusted them."

CASE FOR THE MERCHANTS.

A Bombay Opium Merchant writes:—

Judging by the summary before me, the "Times" article seems to be of a nature merely describing the malady without pointing out any remedy. The statement that "it is impossible for Great Britain to insist on the right of entry of Indian opium, because there is no central authority in China capable of enforcing the right," is likely to make matters worse than ever. So far, only one or two provinces in China have declared themselves closed to Indian opium. Now, when the Chinese come to know the view the leading British journal takes of the situation, we should not be surprised to see many other provinces in China stopping the entry of Indian opium, in order to afford the opium cultivators there an opportunity of getting very handsome prices for their produce. Under these circumstances, what is to become of the enormous stocks of Indian opium in China, representing a value of over fifteen crores of rupees?

The article goes on to point out that "if, however, the continuation of sales causes a collapse of prices, India will receive little benefit while the merchants will be crushed." We do not expect a collapse in prices to take place very soon, as merchants will continue to buy, at about the present level of prices, whatever is offering at Government sales in order to sustain the markets in China, and in the hope that our Government must take steps to force the Chinese to respect the terms of our treaty before very long, for our Government, they argue, cannot ruin those who have trusted them.

THE REMEDY.

The merchants, a few days ago, made a proposal to H. E. the Viceroy that should the Chinese persist in their illegal restrictions against Indian opium, making its sale an impossibility in China, they should be made to take over all the opium that there is now in China and what our Government has to dispose of until export from India is to cease. The "Times" thinks that although the Chinese Government have been unable to fulfil their part of the ndertaking the traffic must stop, but asks, When? s per the arrangements which the Government of ndia has come to with the Chiefs of the opium ultivating States in India, we understand, exports re to stop by the end of 1913. Until then Government has declared to sell, for shipment during 1912 nd 1913, about 37,000 chests and out of this large uantity only about seven or eight thousand chests ave so far gone to China. The balance is to be ent to China by the end of 1913, when our opium ade with China is to come to an end. Out of the 7,000 chests fixed as the maximum for export to hina during 1912 and 1913, some 30,000 chests re to go from the native states in order to give em a chance to reduce their stocks, as ports were to stop by the end of next year.

THE NATIVE STATES.

If Government were now to stop the traffic at once, they are "confronted with the united demands the Chinese Government, the Anti-Opium Societies England and the Indian opium merchants to ase selling the drug for China," as the "Times" oints out, how will it fare with the native states ncerned?

Under these circumstances, apparently the best y out of the difficulty is to get the Chinese overnment to take the trade in their own nds, buying from merchants all the opium now China and purchasing from the Government of dia what there is for sale up to the end of next ar. They can farm it, and make a good thing t of it.

CYPRUS.

eaport to be Occupied by British Troops.

LARNACA, JUNE 2.

The High Commissioner has issued a proclamation that, owing to the disturbed state of the land, Limasol will be occupied by British oops until further notice. Unauthorized assemblies will be dispersed with armed force, if ecessary.

There has been no rioting since Monday.

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

Notable Decision Regarding its Terminal.

KOWEIT ABANDONED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BERLIN, JUNE 2.

The *Deutsche Orientkorrespondenz* learns from Constantinople that Turkey has informed Britain of her decision of abandoning Koweit as a terminal of the Baghdad Railway, and of substituting a place on the Gulf of Khor Abdullah.

The question of Koweit as the terminal of the Baghdad Railway has for long been a source of friction, as indeed have the affairs of Koweit itself. In 1901 the Sultan of Turkey attempted to make the Shaikh recognize his suzerainty, but on an appeal by the latter to the Government of India a British warship was despatched to the island, and the landing of a second body of Turkish troops was prevented. Koweit has since been practically a British Protectorate.

The Baghdad Railway Convention was signed on the 5th of March, 1903. The main line was to run from the Sea of Marmora to Baghdad with an extension to the Persian Gulf. It was started on a year's concession and was to be completed in eight years. The first section (to Eregli) was opened in October 1904, and the continuation to Boulgourlu in 1905 and progress has since been made to Baghdad. France and England were invited to join in 1903, when Germany impressed upon England the importance of having an outlet at Koweit, and of connecting the Baghdad Railway with India to accelerate the Indian mails, thus (according to one school who has ever regarded Germany with suspicion) "endeavouring to whiten her deep laid schemes to obtain another road to India via Austria and the Baghdad Railway." Koweit is four days from Bombay.

England declined the invitation.

The well-known writer "Asiaticus," in the "Bombay Gazette" of May 27th, expressed the view of sound British observers. He wrote:—

"When in 1903 the British Government declined to enter into partnership with Germany, it took no step which compelled the constructors to stop building. It simply said it would not help to find the money. The question of British consent to the raising of the Turkish Customs to find money for the kilometric guarantees should not now arise, because the guarantees are no longer required in Anatolia and Macedonia. Further, we object because we are suspicious of Germany's pressing desire for an extension to Koweit. We say that the proper commercial terminus of the Baghdad Railway is Basra, and any attempt to secure an extension to Koweit can only have a political purpose. Finally, we object to joining in the Baghdad Railway because it is of no direct use to India. It will never carry Indian mails or passengers; and to us it seems that German eagerness is firstly due to need for our money, and, secondly, to a desire to entangle us in Mesopotamia. We have no belief in partnerships with Germany; they mean 'mischief.'"

The Gulf of Khor Abdulla divides the Island of Bubian from the mainland, and lies south-west of the entrance of the Shatt-al-Arab, the waterway leading from the Gulf proper to Basra. Koweit is a little to the southwards, and it remains to be seen what informed opinion in Great Britain will say to the change of plans by the Porte.

It has been laid down as doctrine that "any railway line reaching the Persian Gulf, entirely under foreign control, must necessarily clash with British interests and must therefore be opposed by Great Britain."

SITUATION AT FEZ.

Successful Sally by the Garrison.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

General L'Yautey reports that a column left Fez at dawn on Saturday last to attack a very large body of the enemy in the hills, six miles to the north-east of Fez. They bombarded the position, the enemy fleeing in a mob to the mountains, leaving many dead. The French losses were nine killed and twenty-eight wounded.

An English non-commissioned officer, named Redman, instructor to the Sultan's troops, was killed while gallantly leading the attack. A special funeral service was held for him at Fez.

General Buoillaud said he deeply regretted Redman's loss. He eulogised his courage and said he was loved by his superiors and his comrades alike. His death in the French ranks was a fresh bond in Anglo-French union.

General L'Yautey declared that Redman died nobly in a noble cause.

The British Consul expressed his thanks and his appreciation of the speeches.

INDUSTRIAL UNREST.

Threatened Dockers' Strike at Southampton.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

Southampton dockers have demanded an increase in wages. The employers have refused in view of last year's concessions. The men threaten a general strike.

Three thousand two hundred men were working in the London docks on Saturday.

REPLACING THE STRIKERS.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

A much larger number were working at the Docks to-day. Hundreds of men, varying from the obvious labourer to the black-coated unemployed clerk, assembled in a long queue in Leadenhall Street outside the offices of the Port of London Authority who engaged nine hundred to unload ships in the Indian and Milwall docks.

Crews have unloaded several vessels.

DRAMATIC DIPLOMACY.

Baron Von Bieberstein on his New Appointment.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JUNE 2.

Baron Marschall Von Bieberstein was entertained at a farewell banquet by the German Colony on the occasion of his departure to take up the post of German Ambassador in London.

Alluding to his appointment in London the Baron said: "My path is steep and stony, but faithful to the orders of my Imperial Master I shall proceed thereon. I will place all my strength at the disposal of the Kaiser and the Empire."

A Berlin correspondent to a Home paper wired on May 11th:—

With reference to the forthcoming conference between the Emperor William, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, Herr von Kiderlen-Wachter, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Baron Marschall von Bieberstein at Karlsruhe, the "Lokalanzeiger" says:—The dispatch of Baron Marschall von Bieberstein to London proves to all the world the seriousness of Germany's efforts to come to a lasting understanding with Great Britain, though, of course, on a basis of equal rights. The renewed notification of this readiness on the part of Germany will give fresh life to the hopes for the maintenance of the peace of Europe, and if Count Wolff-Metternich's successor should succeed in crowning his life's work by restoring the former relations of mutual confidence between the two kindred nations, Europe will breathe again, and besides Germany and Great Britain all the friends of civilisation and progress will bless his work.]

THE MEDITERRANEAN.

France will be Supreme Until the Year 1920.

MALTA MEETING ENDS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 3.

The *Matin* publishes statistics of the Naval position in the Mediterranean which show that till 1920, France, without the aid of Great Britain, will hold absolute supremacy.

MALTA, JUNE 3.

Lord Kitchener has sailed for Egypt in H. M. cruiser "Hampshire."

Mr. Asquith and Mr. Churchill have left for Bizerta on board the Admiralty yacht "Enchantress".

RACING AT HOME.

Further Scratchings for the Derby.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

Kempion and Lom were scratched for the Derby at nine o'clock this morning.

LATEST BETTING.

The following is the latest Derby betting:—

5 to 2 against Sweeper II.
7 to 1 against White Star.
8 to 1 against Tagalie.
9 to 1 against Mordred.
100 to 8 against Jaeger and Pintadeau.
100 to 7 against Catmint and Jingling Geordie.
20 to 1 against Javelin and
66 to 1 against Kosciusko.

Special cables to the "Asian" give the following particulars of English racing:—

The following are probable starters (with jockeys):—

Sweeper II (Mr. H. B. Duryea)	Maher
Whitestar (Mr. J. B. Joel)	Stern
*Tagalie (Mr. W. Raphael)	Hewett
Mordred (Mr. E. Kennedy)	No jockey given
Pintadeau (His Majesty)	H. Jones
Jaeger (Mr. L. Neumann)	Wal. Griggs
Catmint (Mr. L. Brassey)	Griggs
Jingling Geordie (Mr. L. Buchanan)	No jockey given
Javelin (Duke of Devonshire)	Higgs
Hall Cross (Mr. H. Cholmondeley)	Saxby
Cylba (Lord Cadogan)	Templeman
Farman (Mr. Arthur James)	Rickaby
Kosciusko (Mr. J. Simons Harrison)	Winter
Lorenzo (Mr. Leopold de Rothschild)	Watts
*Oiseau Bleu (Mr. L. Neumann)	Ringstead
Orchestrion (Lord Michelham)	Henwy
Thrace (His Majesty)	Barrett
Tracey (Mr. August Belmont)	Trigg
Aleppo (Mr. Fairie)	Clark
St. Edgar (Mrs. D. Moloney)	Donoghue.
Sysonby (Mr. J. Musker)	Hunter
Wisemac	
Haddon	

*Doubtful.

THE OAKS.

The following are probable starters with jockeys:—

Tagalie (Mr. W. Raphael)	Stern
Belleisle (Lord Falmouth)	Jones
Merry Maiden (Lord Falmouth)	No jockey given
Charmian (Lord Rosebery)	Maher
Lolette (Mr. Hall Walker)	Earl
Bill and Coo (Mr. Lionel Robinson)	No jockey given
Green Cloth (Mr. H. de la Rue)	No jockey given
Miss Spearmint (Mr. P. Nelke)	No jockey given
Fair Relative (Mr. P. Fitzgerald)	No jockey given
Golden Note (Lord Durham)	No jockey given
Combination (Lord Dunraven)	No jockey given
The Tylt (Lord Derby)	No jockey given

There is no betting on the race as yet.

VICTORIA CUP.

Whisk Broom (Mr. Whitney), 5yrs., 9st. 2lbs. ....Maher 1
Prince San (Mr. A. F. Bassett), 4yrs., 7st. 6lbs. ....Whalley 2
Eton Boy (Mr. H. P. Nickalls), 4yrs., 7st. 13lbs. ....Hewett 3

ALSO RAN:—Spanish Prince, Great Surprise, Braxted, St. Nat, Uncle Pat, Mary Carmichael, Feramorz, Molly's Birthday, Cyllius, Beethoven, and Velociter.

BETTING:—5 to 2 against Whisk Broom, 7 to 1 against Prince San, 33 to 1 against Eton Boy, 9 to 2 against Spanish Prince.

THE RACE:—Won by a length and a half; three lengths between second and third.

THE MANCHESTER CUP.

Donnithorne (Lord Derby), 3yrs, 6st. 4lbs. ....Longhurst 1
Bronzino (Mr. J. A. de Rothschild), 5yrs, 9st. 0lb. ....Maher 2
Mushroom (Mr. A. Baring), 4yrs, 8st. 7lbs, ...Rickaby 3

ALSO RAN.—Lycaon; All Gold; King Midas; Moscato; Forest Lassie; Scotney.

BETTING.—5 to 1 against Donnithorne; 11 to 10 against Bronzino; 100 to 6 against Mushroom.

THE RACE.—Won by half a length; same distance between second and third.

QUEEN WILHELMINA.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

Queen Wilhelmina and Prince Henry, accompanied by President and Mme. Fallieres and M. Poincare, held a formal reception at the Hotel de Ville, and later gave a luncheon in honour of M. and Mme. Fallieres at the Dutch Legation.

In the evening they were the guests of M. Poincare, the Premier.

Queen Wilhelmina is most popular, and is everywhere cheered by large crowds.

FIRE ON CUNARD LINER.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

A fire, which took three hours to extinguish, broke out on the Cunard liner "Carmania" in dock, at Liverpool, yesterday evening.

The magnificent saloons were practically destroyed.

LORD HALDANE.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

Lord Haldane is returning to London without having visited Berlin.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

NEW YORK, JUNE 3.

The American Olympic Games representative, Kiviat, ran 1,500 metres, yesterday, in three minutes 56 4-5 seconds.

Gardner, of Yale, jumped 13 feet one inch in the pole jump.

Both are world's records.

BENGAL COUNCIL.

The Question of Electoral Reform.

CLAIMS OF THE MIDDLE-CLASS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DARJEELING, JUNE 3.

Messrs. Surendranath Banerjea and Bhupendra Nath Basu, who came here to make suggestions regarding the proposed reform of the Council regulations, were accorded an interview by Lord Carmichael on Friday. Their suggestions for the expansion of the regulation concerning the electorates were sympathetically received.

They had an interview again to-day with the Governor and the members of the Executive Council. They suggest the removal of disabilities in Municipal and District Board electorates, and adequate representation of the middle-class interest without trenching on the interest of others.

They have been invited to attend a meeting of the Executive Council to-morrow when their suggestions will be formally placed before the Council.

INDIAN SUGAR INDUSTRY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 3.

The Government of Madras have allotted Rs. 10,000 for the establishment of a central jagri factory as an experimental measure on a small scale in the Noyel Valley, in the heart of the sugarcane tract of the Coimbatore district.

KARACHI TRADE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JUNE 3.

During the week ending the 31st of May, 86,473 tons of cargo were shipped from the Port Trust and Railway wharves, Keamari (Karachi).

MYSORE PLANTERS' PETITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JUNE 3.

The North Mysore Planters' Association are moving the Government of Mysore for the appointment of a European deputy-commissioner and European doctor for Chikmagalur, in the coffee district of Kadur, as promised by them in open Durbar at the time of the rendition of the state to native rule. The motion is supported by resident native landowners representing 7,400 acres.

MYSORE RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JUNE 3.

Much satisfaction is expressed at the second entries of the Mysore and Bangalore races. All the races have filled beyond expectations, and quite record meetings are expected. The Maharajah of Mysore, the Yuvaraj and Mr. Lauder are among the owners who have entered largely.

LAWN TENNIS AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 3.

The finals in the Men's Doubles of the Simla Lawn Tennis Championship were won to-day by Dr. Gray and Mr. Coates who beat Messrs. Minck and Parker by 6—2, 6—3, 12—10.

Her Excellency, Lady Hardinge, distributed the prizes.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 3.

The monsoon conditions appearing yesterday on the Malabar Coast are less evident to-day. Rainfall has been nearly general in Mysore, local in Madras and the Deccan, but none occurred on the West Coast.

The weather is still disturbed in the centre of the Bay.

Rainfall has been fairly general in Burma, and nearly general in Assam and North Bengal. Over the rest of the country, the air has been, in general, drier and warmer than usual, but light precipitation is reported from Udaipur and Rajkot.

Slipper Island, Moulmein and Rangoon each record one inch; Mandalay, three inches; Monywa and Sibsagar, each an inch and a half; Dhubri and Mymensingh, each one; Dinajpur, two; and Chitaldrug one.

Forecast: No large changes.

SIMLA, June 3.

Storm signal—Monsoon conditions slightly less marked. Squalls not likely to-day.

LAND-SEEKERS IN AUSTRALIA.

A social tendered to the American visitors last night was the last gathering of the kind that the party will attend in Victoria, as it disperses on returning to Melbourne. Ex-Governor Richards, of Wyoming, said it was a good thing that the trip ended at Mildura, for he noticed if they had gone five miles farther they would have run right off the map. There appeared to be nothing but a blank beyond the border. The Australian Governmental methods were in some respects better than their own, and he agreed with Mr. Chaffey that there was even more freedom here than in America. He recommended irrigators to grow lucern largely. He had done so far 27 years, and was now able to wander round and see the world.

Dr. Slosson said the Americans appreciated not only what had been accomplished here, but the great possibilities yet undeveloped. With refrigerating cars on swift trains, a large fruit and vegetable business could be done. They might add to their produce sugar beet asparagus grape fruit, alligator pear and sweet corn and pay more attention to the olive. The Agricultural Department might arrange with school cookery demonstrators to introduce new articles of diet.

Mr. Boucher said although he had only been here a fortnight, he had seen enough to induce him to bring his family over and to become a Victorian.

A correspondent from Hyderabad Deccan, states that on Tuesday night a gang of dacoits entered the palace of the late Sir Vicar-ul-Mulk at Begumpet, about two miles from Secunderabad, and succeeded in robbing property worth Rs. 1,50,000. Their attempt to set the palace on fire failed as the custodians woke up in time. None of the dacoits has been arrested.

KING'S BIRTHDAY.

Annual State Dinner at Simla.

A DISTINGUISHED ASSEMBLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 3.

There was a large gathering upon the Ridge here this morning, when the Viceroy, Commander-in-Chief and all the principal officials attended the usual volunteer parade in honor of His Majesty the King's birthday.

The annual State dinner in honour of the King's Birthday took place this evening. Among those present were Sir Louis Dane, General Sir O'Moore Creagh, Sir Robert Carlyle, Sir Harcourt Butler, the Hon. Syed Ali Imam, Mr. W. H. Clark, Sir Reginald Craddock, Mr. R. W. Gillan, Field-Marshal, Sir William Nicholson, the Maharaja Holkar, the Maharaja of Patiala, the Maharaja of Kishengarh, the Most Rev. Dr. Kenealy, General Sir Percy Lake, General Sir Robert Scallon, Mr. Zulfikar Ali Khan, Sir T. R. Wynne, Surgeon General Lukis, Sir Charles Stewart Wilson, Mr. J. B. Brunyate, Sir Ranbir Singh, Mr. E. D. Madagau, Mr. L. C. Porter, Sir Henry McMahon, Mr. H. Sharp, Mr. W. B. Gordon, Mr. A. Meredith, Mr. W. H. Vincent, Mr. R. E. Enthoven, Mr. H. Wheeler, Mr. F. H. Havard the Right Rev. Dr. Lefroy, Messrs Wood and Finney, Sir William Meyer, General Sir Bran Mahon and General Pilsher, Surgeon-General Sloggett, Major-Generals Aylmer, Branker, Remington, Dickie, Stuart, Birdwood, and Cookson, Mr. A. H. Diack, Mr. M. W. Fenton, Mr. M. Nethersole, Mr. C. A. Barron, Brigadier-General Mercer, Dr. Kreyesleben, Prince Henry of Reuss, Sir Dawood Khan, Captain S. Saint Martin, Mons. C. Nabokoff, Mr. Y. Shibatta, Colonels Stanton, Firth, Seton and Holt, Mr. J. F. Connolly, Revs G. G. Syme and J. Black, Mr. Bradshaw, Captain Swinton, Mr. Lutyens and Mr. Brodie.

IN BOMBAY.

All ships in the Docks and Harbour were profusely decorated with flags in honour of the day, and a general holiday was observed in all departments. At the docks, four sheds and two gates were open for urgent work only.

Most establishments in the city were closed, and there was a considerable display of bunting in the European thoroughfares.

A Royal Salute of 31 guns was fired from the saluting battery at 8-30 a. m. in honour of the occasion.

The usual birthday parades were held in Bombay. At Colaba the 1st Battalion of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment under Lieut.-Colonel H. R. Vaughan, with the Royal Garrison Artillery, under Major Brewster, paraded at 8-30 a.m.

On the Union Jack being hoisted the troops gave he Royal Salute and the band played the National Anthem. A "feu-de-joie" was then fired and three ringing cheers were given for His Majesty.

A large number of spectators were present.

On the Esplanade ground the 2nd (Q. O.) Rajputs Light Infantry paraded under the command of Lieut.-Col. F. A. Smith at 8-30. A number of people were present to witness the parade. A "feu-de-joie" was fired and the troops marched past. Cheers were then given for His Imperial Majesty and the parade concluded.

A crowd of natives followed the troops as they marched back to their quarters.

SANTA CRUZ.

The 104th Wellesley's Rifles stationed at Santa Cruz paraded at 8-30 o'clock on the regimental parade ground, Gatacre Lines, under the command of Lieut.-Col. W. C. Walton. There were 450 men of all ranks. Besides the Commanding Officer the following European officers attended:—Major Stuart, Captain Grant-Smith, Captain MacLean, Captain James, and Lieutenant Dormer. The troops were drawn up in line facing the west and a "feu-de-joie" was fired. Cheers were then given for His Imperial Majesty, and the troops marched past the Saluting flag and returned to barracks.

ST. JOHN'S AMBULANCE CORPS.

Under instructions from the Chief Superintendent, Bombay Corps, and the Chief Corps Surgeon, the Hindu and Jewish members of the Ambulance Brigade met at 8 o'clock yesterday morning at Sir Mangaldas Mansion, Girgaum, and under their Ambulance officers proceeded to the University Gardens to meet other divisions which were inspected. The entire body then proceeded to the statue of His Imperial Majesty King George V, on their way halting at the statue of his late Majesty Edward VII.

The National Anthem was then sung and the statue was garlanded. Three cheers were then given for their Imperial Majesties.

THE GOAN COMMUNITY.

The President of the Goan Union sent the following telegram to the Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, Mahableshwar.—Goan Union representing all Goans throughout British Empire humbly request your Excellency to convey His Majesty the King-Emperor their heartfelt congratulations on the auspicious occasion of his Birthday wishing His Majesty long and prosperous life.

In response to an invitation issued by Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. Jagmohandas Varjiwandas, Mr. N. V. Mandlik and others, a large number of Hindus assembled at the Madhav Bhag to take part in the "Hari Kirtan," that is, the thanksgiving service. Prayers specially composed for the occasion were recited.

A Jashan ceremony was performed by Dastur Darab Peshotan Sanjana at the Parsi Fire Temple at Dhobi Talao in the morning and a "loyalty dinner," presided over by Khan Bahadur P. H. Dastur, was held in the evening at the Albless Baug.

A thanksgiving service was also held at the Pathare Prabhu temple at Girgaum and a "loyalty dinner" held at the Khoja Panjebhai Club.

IN THE MOFUSSIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA.

To-day was a general holiday in Calcutta. All shops and offices were closed and flags were flying from most buildings.

At 7 o'clock this morning a parade of troops took place on the Maidan, the troops taking part being the Sindh Horse, the Black Watch, 75th Carnatics, and the 40th Pathans.

Colonel Campbell took the salute.

POONA.

A general parade of all troops in Poona and Kirkee took place this morning in honour of the King's Birthday. A large number of Europeans and Indians of all classes, turned out to witness it and three stands in the race-course enclosure, and positions near the saluting base, were filled to overflowing. Some of the Indian school children located on the stands carried miniature Union Jacks and after taking an active part in the cheers for His Majesty, sang the National Anthem very lustily.

The troops on parade were under the command of Major-General C. St. L. Barter and were drawn up in line facing east. General Sir A. A. Barrett, Commanding the Division, and Staff, were received with the general salute and at once proceeded to inspect the troops. On returning to the Saluting base the Battery on the right began to fire the Royal Salute of 31 guns which was followed at intervals by a "feu-de-joie," the band playing "God save the King." This done the troops marched past in quarter column. The Artillery and Cavalry went past again the former at the trot and the 26th Cavalry at the charge.

During the last manœuvre, unfortunately, one of the sowars was badly thrown and had to be conveyed to hospital on a stretcher.

During the parade decorations were bestowed on the following:—

Star of the 1st class, Order of British India, Subadar-Major Sardar Bahadur Phula Singh, 12th Pioneers.

Of British India, 2nd class, Resildar Major Malik Sher Bahadur, Khan Bahadur, 26th (K.G.O.) Light Cavalry, and Subadar-Major Buland Khan Bahadur, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry.

Star of the 1st Class Order of British India, Sub-Assistant Surgeon Bhura Julaya Rai Bahadur, I.S.M.D (retired).

MADRAS.

This morning a wing of the Leicester Regiment, numbering about 300 rank and file, under the command of Major D. G. Bryce, paraded in Fort St. George in honour of His Majesty the King's Birthday and fired a "feu-de-joie." The Royal Standard was hoisted and the Royal Salute was afterwards fired. A similar parade was also held at St. Thomas Mount; and the day was observed as a garrison holiday.

All public offices, mercantile firms and the shops on Mount Road were also closed to-day.

SECUNDERABAD.

To-day being observed as a general holiday in Hyderabad and Secunderabad, the troops in the garrison were divided this morning and those located at Bolarum paraded at Bolarum. The Secunderabad troops together with the Imperial Service troops from Hyderabad paraded on the general parade ground, Secunderabad, under Major-General Kenyon-Slaney, C. B. on whose staff were Major Macquoid D. S. O., General Staff Officer, and Capt. Dayrell, Station Staff Officer. Owing to the excessive heat of the past few days the attendance of spectators was very sparse. The Residency enclosure usually well filled contained only one car occupied by Major Minchin, First Assistant Resident, and Mrs. Minchin, Col. Lumsden, Surgeon, Mr. F. Crawford, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, and Nawab Walli-ud-Din, Khan Bahadur.

Punctually at 7 a. m. the Union Jack was hoisted and General Kenyon-Slaney gave the signal to fire the Royal salute by the Artillery on either flank of the troops, which were drawn up in two ranks. The infantry then fired a "feu-de-joie," and three cheers for His Majesty the King-Emperor were heartily given.

The troops then marched past, (the Cavalry by squadrons, the Artillery in column of batteries, the Infantry in column of companies), in the following order:—33rd Cavalry, in command of Col. Wegon Browne; 1st and 2nd Imperial Service Lancers, commanded by Major Oosman Yar-ud-Dowlah; 16th Brigade, R.F.A., commanded by Major Rettie, the 9th Ammunition Column, commanded by Col. W. R. Marshall; also the Sherwood Foresters, 2nd King's Light Infantry, 64th Pioneers, 83rd Wallajabad Light Infantry, 109th Infantry, and 6th Jat Light Infantry.

The parade at Bolarum was in command of Lieut. Col. N. A. Budd (1st Brahmans) "N" Battery, R.H.A., fired the Artillery salute, and the troops parading were "H" Ammunition Column, 7th Dragoon Guards, 29th Lancers, 1st Brahmans, 95th Russel's Infantry.

BANGALORE.

A parade in honour of the King's birthday was held this morning in ideal weather, after heavy rain overnight. After the usual artillery salute and a "feu-de-joie by the Infantry the troops saluted and cheered. and then marched past, the Royal Horse Artillery and Cavalry afterwards trotting and galloping past. The Boy Scouts under Mr. Baker, scoutmaster, lined the saluting base, where Major-General MacKenzie Kennedy took the salute. The attendance of spectators was very large.

The troops taking part were "S" Battery R. H. A. the 7th Hussars, the Mysore Imperial Service Lancers, the 2nd Sappers and Miners, the Cameron Highlanders, the 61st Pioneers, the 101st Grenadiers, the 2nd and 8th Batteries, R. F. A the 10th Ammunition Column and the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers.

JANJIRA.

The King's Birthday was celebrated here this morning by a gathering of school-boys. The King's portrait was decorated with wreaths and the boys were made to understand the significance of the day. The National Anthem was sung and the function closed with three hearty cheers for His Majesty and the distribution of sweets. At night a cinematograph performance was arranged for school-boys and the general public. A film of the Delhi Durbar (1902) and some slides with loyal inscriptions were exhibited.

NANDOD.

A parade in honour of His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor's Birthday was held here to-day under orders from His Highness Maharaja Chhatrasinji of Rajpipla. A salute of 31 guns was fired and the day is to be observed as a general holiday throughout the State.

PARSI GIRLS' SCHOOL.

Prize-day at a Lanauli Institution.

At Lonauli yesterday Sir Narayen Chandavarker distributed the prizes at the Bahadurji Girls' School, and delivered the following address to those present:—

On your behalf, as also my own, I would at the outset congratulate Mrs. Bahadurji, proprietress of this school, and her son, Mr. Bahadurji, on the excellent work, which they have been doing in carrying on this boarding school for Parsi girls. The performances of the pupils, which we have witnessed to-day, reflect credit on the girls and their teachers and are proof of the careful training the girls are receiving. I have been for nearly three months now, in a way, observing these girls. I have been meeting them often during my evening walks and their healthy appearance and their bright faces have impressed me much, for they betoken the care that is being bestowed on their physical growth which is the first test of the character of a school. A girls' school located in a quiet rural place like this, in the midst of hills and valleys and other charms of natural scenery, has an advantage which a school in a populous city cannot have. Here you have not the din and bustle and the distractions which mar city life and do not make effectively for the physical development or mental and moral growth of the young. No education, whether in the case of girls or of boys—in the case of girls especially—can be worth the name if it does not aim at "poise," which means a balanced frame of body and of mind such as is pictured to us in the Greek statues.

Education means a serene mind and a staid character, a sense of personal tranquillity that knows how to meet the daily difficulties, temptations and worries of life, necessary for man, that is, even more necessary for woman, if she is to be helpful in the home and the world outside. There is a small book written by a lady—Mrs. Annie Call—to which she has given the title of "Power through Repose." It is written for girls, but its lessons are valuable for boys also. That is the power which it is the end of all true education to impart; and in these days of hurry and worry we must ever remember that our girls in particular ought to be so trained as to acquire the sense of restfulness, the power of a tranquil spirit which constitutes the special charm and dignity of womanhood.

Mrs. Annie Call's book ought, I think, to form part of the curriculum of every girl's school. What she calls "Power through Repose" is best acquired under the influence of natural scenery. The ancient scholars realised this even more than we do now and I know of no teaching more inspiring in this respect than that passage in our Hindu Upanishads in which we are taught that the sky, the region between the sky and the earth, the earth, the hills and the trees are all meditating and that from them we must learn to meditate and become great. That is the special value of nature study which is becoming popular in Europe and America. Here these girls can learn from the sky, the hills, the valleys, how nature teaches us to steady ourselves and be calm when we are performing life's functions. From conversations I have had with Mr. Bahadurji about this school I have been gratified to find that he realises the value of the thoughts relating to girl's education which I have briefly expressed here and he and his mother are imbued with the true spirit of teachers of the young. They have made the education of the young their mission in life; their hearts are in this blessed work to which they have devoted themselves; and, what is more, the girls here feel quite at home and enjoy the lives they lead in this institution. The more we have of schools of this kind the better will it be for the country; and Mrs. Bahadurji and her son are teaching us in these days when so much is being said about female education, how to make that education effective. I regard this school as a model of its kind and wish it prosperity and success.

Before Sir Narayan delivered his speech, the annual report, which showed a good record for the year, was read and this was followed by a programme of music rendered by the school girls which was much appreciated by the large audience present.

British prison governors are petitioning for higher rates of pay.

Mr. Brady has given notice of a Bill to exempt British journalists from liability to service on juries.

MORAL EDUCATION.

The Other Side of the Question.

A FEW days ago there appeared in this paper a caustic and sufficiently accurate diagnosis of the present situation in the matter of moral education. The main current of the writer's remarks were directed against those would be reformers who desire to foist their doubtful nostrums on the public without much consideration of the effects likely to ensue, and especially against those who think that morality and mathematics can be taught by similar methods. Good wine needs no bush and the present writer has no reason to think himself capable of improving upon the pungency and point of the article referred to. He dares to run the risk of being submitted to a similar broadside, because he thinks that the writer of the article is much more convincing when attacking the enemy than after victory is won; and that the article may be hurtful because the effectiveness of its negative criticism may lead to too high an appreciation of what is positive in it.

The argument advanced seems to run somewhat as follows. Class books for the teaching of morality are worse than useless; the present state of things in France makes it probable that the system in vogue in French schools is faulty or positively harmful, therefore we should do nothing at all. We approve neither of the sentiment nor of the logic of this argument, and still less do we approve of the doctrine that the training of character cannot be made an art resting upon a scientific basis. We admit that little has been done in this direction, and that public utterances on the subject—of which we have recently heard so many—have not been very enlightening.

It may be pointed out that the present system of education, defective as it is, is still free from some of the old defects and this advance has been won through experiment and trial, and not through refusal to try anything new until its value had been clearly proved. The same methods must be employed if anything valuable is to be attained in the work of training character. The educational department must see to it that no methods receive official sanction and general encouragement until they have been proved to be of positive value; but freedom to make experiments is necessary, and such experiments must be made under the conditions which obtain. The Government owns most of the institutions through which this work can be carried out, and, if it is the duty of the Government to control education, it is also its duty to encourage experiments made with a view to its improvement.

It may also be pointed out that, in the majority of Indian schools, consistent attempts to train character are almost absent. It is possible to argue that matters would have been worse than they are, if such attempts had been made, but this argument is not likely to appeal to many. If the danger of trying to change the character of the youth of the country by deliberate action is so great, where shall be found a justification for an educational system which does exactly the same thing in the intellectual sphere and has very serious moral consequences? It is this latter fact, which can be avoided by no system of education, which is calling attention to the problem of moral training and to the need of recognising that it is not knowledge, but the use that is made of it, which is the important consideration. A few remarks on the present situation may not be out of place.

When the failure of the schools as training-grounds of character became too marked to be overlooked, the Government issued certain orders for the direction of masters and parents, but these are merely external regulations for better governance and order. They do little to help those who wish to get to the root of the trouble. It is usual to give 'leaving certificates' to pupils moving from one school to another, and these are supposed to state the master's opinion regarding the work and conduct of the recipients. If these, and reports to parents, were carefully filled up they would be of some value; but they are too often made as non-committal as possible in order to avoid unpleasantness. The consequence is that they carry little weight and act powerfully to lower the estimate of what moral conduct should mean. The very foundation of character, honesty and straight dealing, is knocked away, and no man can hope to train character under such circumstances. Certificates of conduct should be the candid expression of a well-considered judgment or be discontinued altogether.

This is pretty much the only concession which is made to the duty of moral training, and it can be easily seen how baneful may be the effects of a practice devised for a praiseworthy purpose, and how readily such purpose may be frustrated. If official regulations of this kind are made, steps should be taken to see that they are carried out in the right way. At present the only official recognition of the need of attention to morals is applied in a manner which is exceedingly injurious to the moral welfare of the students.

Is it possible to raise the work of character training to the dignity of an art, in other words, can there be a science of morals? It is hardly necessary at this time of day to prove that if such a science is possible, a corresponding art is so. Acquiescence in the opinion that much of what goes by the name of moral education is futile or mischievous, does not forbid the opinion that a better way may be found.

If the training of character is to be an art to be taught and practised, it must be based upon reason and science and the first step must be a methodical and comprehensive search for the identities underlying the various phenomena of personality. All sciences dealing with mental phenomena are necessarily difficult, but we believe that it is possible to define and systematise these phenomena to an extent to form the basis of an art. It is obvious that there are identities pervading personal activity, for if this were not the case there would be no names expressive of such identities nor would any discussion of them be possible. That all men have similar passions, propensities and faculties; that societies produce, each its own type of character; that the school atmosphere influences those who come within its range; that the influence of one personality upon another is confessedly great; these things are justification for the belief that the training of character is a matter which can be raised from the sphere of the casual and the problematical to that of the certain and the regular. We have no doubt at all that when public opinion really calls out for it an art of character training will be forthcoming. There is at psesent no really insistent demand for better moral training and such demand as exists is rendered inoperative by other considerations. Society cries out when it is badly hurt or excessively annoyed, and forgets its experience when the trouble is over. It suffers much, because it cannot get rid of the idea that the basis of life is not character but knowledge and diligently propagates this misunderstanding. We revert to actual present conditions to explain what we mean.

The majority of the schools are day schools, and when lessons are over, the pupils disappear. It is not realised that the ordinary routine of the school is unfavourable to the work of moral training. The better the discipline and the more interesting the teaching, the more is the individuality of the pupil suppressed and the smaller is the opportunity afforded for bringing to bear upon him the special kind of influence required. The hours of study are fixed and the syllabus is such that not only the full school hours but several more are required for the work of study, and serious loss attends failure to complete it. Such time as can be spared must be given to exercise and the form of such exercise is limited by the general poverty which makes organised games the pastime of a few only. Every home duty is subordinated to the one object of getting through the examinations and it is no matter for surprise that under such conditions home influences lose their force and that the student trained to consider his own special aim as of supreme importance grows up a selfish man.

If the training of character is to be anything more than a pious aspiration, something must be done to lighten the burden of study and to leave more room, within the school hours, for those forms of activity through which alone training of character can be carried out. Moral training, if it is to be effective, must be associated with what is pleasurable and not with what is irksome. The educational system must aim at the training of the mental faculties, the imparting of a command of the instruments of knowledge and insight into principles and laws, but will not demand a continual memorising of facts forgotten as soon as learned. Such a system would possess the desirable qualities of being more fruitful and more easy than that at present in use, and would be likely to preserve, what the present system seems to destroy, intellectual curiosity and the desire for knowledge. If the public wants to see the training of character take an important place in the work of schools, it must be prepared to make sacrifices to that end and be ready to give up some time-honoured notions. The powers of youth are limited. People cannot have their cake and eat it. It is all a question of the ends desired and the time available. Is success in education to be measured by the capacity to amass dollars or the capacity to live a full and honoured life? We have no doubt whatever as to which capacity will confer the greater happiness, or result in the better citizenship, it is for the nation to say which shall be the aim of its educational system.

EN AVANT.

LAURELS.

Their Associations and History.

It is curious what an important part laurels have played in the development of man, and to "win one's laurels" is a phrase in common use, as signifying the attainment of honours of one sort or another. Gerard tells us that when once introduced into this country the laurel "is well respected for the beauty of its leaves and their continual "greenesse," and these leaves are remarkable for the fragrant though dangerous odour they give forth; indeed the leaves were at one time much used in cookery to impart the flavour of almond, for both contain the acid which goes to form prussic poison; but so dangerous is the shrub in this respect that its use has almost disappeared from modern cookery, though the sweet bay—which is another form of laurel—is much used up to the present time, as it is harmless unless taken in large quantities.

And it was probably this form that became the prize of the victors in the Pythian Games held in honour of Apollo in ancient Greece; for it was by means of the purification the god obtained in the sacred groves of Tempe, from the blood of the python, that he was enabled to purify others; and the laurel heard a close connection with Apollo in ancient Greece, the legend of the beautiful woman who was changed into a laurel being the origin of the modern name Daphne, which has been bestowed upon the two native species of laurel in this country.

For it was only the winners of the contests in the Pythian Games who were crowned with laurel, the Olympian winners receiving crowns of olive-leaves, and the Nemean and Ismian winners receiving crowns of pine and parsley respectively; but the use of the laurel afterwards spread into Rome, where the victors in war were crowned with laurel, and the leaves were much used in the triumphal entry into Rome of the conqueror after a battle. Indeed, so high was the repute of the laurel in the time of the Roman Empire that Tiberius always wore a wreath during a storm, believing that this secured him against being struck by lightning; for it was a belief of the ancients that a laurel was immune from the power of lightning, and that anyone who took shelter under its branches could not possibly be struck by it.

Then, again, owing to its connection with Apollo, the laurel has always been closely associated with poetry, and it was believed that poetic inspiration followed a night spent under a laurel bush; and it was owing to this belief that our chief poet has always received the title of Poet Laureate, so that even to-day the name of the shrub is connected in this country with poetry and the followeres of the god; while in ancient times the use of the laurel was prohibited merely as decoration, being considered a sacred bush, and a number of legends gathered round it. Thus a laurel grove which sprang up at the Imperial Villa on the Flamminian Way was the outcome of a laurel branch sent direct from Heaven to Livia Drusilla; and it was from this grove that the Emperors—headed by Augustus—took the leaves they wore as wreaths upon solemn occasions; while leaves of laurel were used in divination, when if they crackled it was a good omen; while if they were silent in the sacred flame it signified evil to the inquirer into the future.

At Baiæ, in Italy, there is a grove of these bushes surrounding the supposed grave of Virgil, who died on his way to Greece. Petrarch planted a bush at the spot, and this has gradually extended its branches until they have formed a grove which is allowed to spread as it chooses so that these may be said to be truly poet's bushes; while Disraeli states that in ancient times it was thought that a laurel leaf placed "in the middle of the skull" fortified the memory; and down to the time of Elizabeth the leaves were used to strew upon the floors for the sake of the fragrant scent that resulted from the custom.

It is a curious fact that laurel refuses to flourish in many countries, and it is said that the genus does not like the climate of the United States, preferring the more temperate climate of this country. Even in France it does not grow nearly so well as in England, the soil of which seems to suit it as well as the temperature, for few bushes thrive better in our shrubberies than does this one whose original home is in the "near east." The variety known as the Portugal laurel, however, comes from the slopes of the Pyrenees, where the peasantry still look upon it almost as a sacred bush, or at least as invested with wonderful powers. This bush also does well enough in our country, though it does not as a rule ripen its fruit as the common laurel does.

Like all evergreens the laurel sheds its leaves every year, but it never loses its character as an evergreen, for the old leaves do not fall until the new ones have grown and bushed them off, which occurs in April; and throughout the winter when there are almost no trees or bushes in our garden which remain green except the dark fir-trees, the laurels shine even with the snow lying upon them, and as the poet says, "the twinkling laurel scatters silver light." For this reason alone it makes a most valuable addition to our winter green, and in the decoration of our houses for festive occasions, the cheerful green of the laurel adds a touch of brightness and colour.—"The Globe."

A meeting of Radical members, convened by Mr. Molteno, was held on May 13 at the House of Commons in protest against the possible diversion of the realised surplus of £6,500,000 from its ancient use—the redemption of debt. The present situation was discussed, and the opinion expressed that it was most unsatisfactory. The Radical economists who desire to lead the Government into more regular financial courses would fain do so by gentle means and in the most friendly manner.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

GERMANY AND BRITAIN.

Charge against Sir Edward Goschen.

The following news later than the mail appears in the Australian papers.

Berlin, May 17.

The "Magdeburger Zeitung," a National Liberal organ, accuses Sir Edward Goschen, the British Ambassador, of having refrained from attempting to improve the Anglo-German relations. It urges that he should be recalled.

MR. CHURCHILL'S SPEECH.

Berlin, May 18.

The "Kreuz Zeitung," referring to Mr. Churchill's recent speech on naval defence, states: "The First Lord of the British Admiralty proposes, with the help of strong navies in the dominions, to control the trade and naval movements of all the Powers on the face of the earth, his aim being to secure for England a world monopoly."

KAISER'S MAILED FIST.

Berlin, May 18.

In the Reichstag yesterday a debate took place upon the Kaiser's threat to incorporate Alsace-Lorraine in Prussia, unless the Alsatian Diet mended its ways.

Herr Scheidemann said the Kaiser regarded incorporation in Prussia, as the worst punishment he could inflict upon an insubordinate province. It was equivalent to penal servitude, the loss of civic rights, and degradation to the lowest rank of the Federal system. The Socialists desired that Prussia should no longer be regarded as the German Siberia.

This remark provoked tumultious protests. The Imperial Chancellor (Herr von Bethmann-Holweg) signalled to the President to rebuke Herr Scheidemann, and as the President did not comply, all the Ministers quitted the Reichstag and remained absent for two hours. They returned only after. Herr Scheidemann had been called to order.

The Imperial Chancellor referring to the Alsatian Diet's censure of the Prussian authorities for withdrawing locomotive orders from a firm at Strasburg, said that the Kaiser's warning was justified, but His Majesty never intended to encroach upon the rights of the Federal Council or of the Reichstag. The Chancellor declared that the Government accepted full responsibility for the situation arising out of the incident.

This announcement was received with cheers from the Right and Centre and hisses from the Socialists.

THE "TITANIC".

London, May 19.

The body of Mr. Hartley, the Titanic's bandmaster, who perished in the disaster, was buried at Colne, in Lancashire yesterday. Thirty thousand persons attended the funeral.

SHIPPING SAFEGUARDS.

London, May 19.

Mr. Sydney Buxton (President of the Board of Trade) has appointed a committee of experts to advise his department concerning the construction of passenger ships, more particularly with regard to water-tight doors and other safeguards.

INTERNATIONAL PEACE.

London, May 17.

Speaking at the National Peace Conference to-day, Mr. Ramsay Macdonald (Leader of the Labour Party in the House of Commons) said that when the international organisation of labour was completed a general strike would make war impossible. He intended to use all his influence to procure such an organisation.

The Conference, by 89 votes to 47, refused to approve of the Independent Labour Party's strike proposal to avert war. The Conference approved of resolutions condemning the use of aeroplane in war and urging the establishment of international understanding.

EMPIRE'S DEFENCES.

London, May 20.

The "Daily News" states: "There is no risk in predicting that the naval policy which Australia has chosen, and which Mr. Winston Churchill favours, will ultimately be adopted generally. If the Canadian Government were converted to it, the thing would be as good as settled."

The "Daily Mail" comments upon the cordial reception of Mr. Churchill's invitation to the dominions to take part in defending the outskirts of the Empire, and it goes on to assert. "The announcement made by Mr. White, Canadian Minister for Finance, that Canada is prepared to do her full share is a direct and inspiring response from the eldest son of the Empire. The recent debate in the Reichstag shows that Germany means to increase her navy to the utmost point, but action by our dominions, provided it be taken in time, will turn the scales. If Canada relieves the British fleet of the control of the Atlantic, the crisis will be surmounted."

EMPIRE DAY.

London, May 19.

In connection with the celebration of Empire Day, a gathering of 9,000 Cadets, Boy Scouts, and Girl Guides took place in Hyde Park to-day. Among those present were the Duchess of Argyll, Earl Roberts, the Earl of Meath, and the London Mayors. Earl Roberts stood at the saluting base and took the salute as the gathering marched past. Finally the 64 flags of the Empire were grouped about the Union Jack.

On Friday next, 8,500,000 children from 23,200 schools in Great Britain, and 38,000 schools in the dominions will take part in the Empire Day celebrations.

MANUFACTURE OF POWDER.

London, May 18.

Addressing the British Science Guild yesterday, Sir W. M. Ramsay urged that in the interests of national defence the Government should manufacture nitre from the atmosphere instead of relying upon Chilian and Peruvian supplies which an enemy would probably capture in time of war.

THE PARIS SIEGE.

Paris, May 17.

All the newspapers here severely condemn and ridicule the action of the authorities in despatching troops and police to besiege the house in which Garnier and Vallet, two notorious desperadoes, had taken refuge at Nogent-sur-Marne. They characterise the siege as a parody on justice, and unworthy of civilisation, and exciting spectacle for cinematograph lovers, and an after-supper amusement for club-men and the demimonde.

BURDEN OF EMPIRE.

London, May 18.

At the annual dinner of the Royal Colonial Institute yesterday, there were 300 guests, among them being the High Commissioner for New Zealand (Sir William Hall-Jones) and the Agents-General for the various States and colonies.

Earl Grey, who presided, said in the course of a speech that besides desiring to teach the motherland the resources of the overseas dominions the Institute might teach the overseas dominions the greatness of the motherland and prove that the spirit of Great Britain was not played out. He knew thousands in Canada who envied the motherland's privilege of bearing the burden of empire, and who looked forward to the day when they would be able to claim a share.

Mr. G. R. Parkin organising representative of the Rhodes Scholarship Trust, in proposing "The Overseas Dominions", said he believed the people in the outskirts of the Empire would respond to Mr. Churchill's appeal to patrol the distant seas. He deprecated "the absolutely unfair attack" that had been made upon Mr. James Brice by English partisans.

Sir Arthur Lawley, in replying to the toast, declared that English rule in India must remain. We could only lose India in the contingency of our navy not continuing to be supreme. He asked, were the people of Great Britain to bear the whole burden of the navy, or were they to share it with their overseas brethren? On the happy solution of this problem depended the future welfare and existence of the Empire.

BRITISH TIED HOUSES.

London, May 17.

The plaintiff's appeal in the case of Fairclough v. the Swan Brewery Company, of Western Australia, came before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council to-day. The appeal was allowed with costs against the defendant company.

PARTICULARS OF THE CASE.

The case mentioned in the above cable message was one in which the Swan Brewery Company sued James Fairclough, hotelkeeper, Katanning, as the result of a dispute over a mortgage. The plaintiffs case was that after agreeing, in consideration of an advance of £500, to tie the house to the plaintiffs as regards the sale of Australian ale, beer, and stout, he dealt with other firms in contravention of the contract. The plaintiffs accordingly claimed the £100 damages stipulated in the agreement for such contravention, also damages for liquor sold and an injunction restraining the defendant from committing any further breach. The defendant contended the covenant to deal exclusively with the plaintiffs was an unreasonable and unnecessary restraint on trade and contrary to public policy, and illegal. He also claimed, as plaintiffs failed to fulfil the condition of the contract, to supply him with all the liquor he required, they had waived performance of the covenant. It was further contended that the covenant was binding only during the continuance of the security created by the mortgage which provided that the moneys secured should not be wholly paid off before May 1, 1925. Furthermore, the defendant claimed the mortgage—the date of expiry of which was June 11, 1925—was for an excessive and unreasonable term and was irredeemable, and the stipulations for continuance of security were invalid and the terms void. The defendant stated he had offered the plaintiff's moneys secured by the mortgage in order to redeem the mortgaged premises, but the plaintiffs refused to accept the moneys to discharge the mortgage. He counterclaimed damages for lost trade and profit on account of the plaintiffs' failure to supply him with all liquor required, and a declaration that the covenant to deal only with the plaintiffs was invalid, that the stipulations for continuance of security were void, the redemption of the mortgaged premises and the discharge of the mortgage on the payment of principal, interest, and costs. In reply to the counterclaim the plaintiffs contended the defendant was not entitled to a decree of redemption, and alternatively while denying liability, paid £75 into Court to satisfy the counterclaim for damages, which the defendant accepted. The hearing took place before Mr. Justice McMillan on November 10, 1910, and, in giving judgment on November 18, his Honour decided:—(1) The defendant had a right to redeem, and the plaintiffs had no right to an injunction; (2) that the plaintiffs were only entitled to damages up to the time they refused to allow the defendant to redeem, and assessed such damages at £8. On April 19, 1911, the plaintiffs appealed to the Full Court, and had so much of the judgment of the Court below as to the defendant being allowed to redeem set aside; an injunction to restrain the defendant from making any further breach of the covenant; an order for an injunction as to the damages to which the defendant was entitled, and for the costs of the appeal, as well as the whole costs of the action. The Court agreed to the application and on July 19 leave to appeal to the Privy Council was given the defendant.

BRITISH POLITICS.

London, May 17.

The Opposition newspapers criticise the attack made by Mr. Lloyd-George (Chancellor of the Exchequer) upon the Duke of Devonshire and others during the debate upon the Welsh Disestablishment Bill in the House of Commons yesterday. One journal describes it as a Limehouse speech, and it goes on to assert: "Mr. Lloyd-George's assaults on the rich aristocracy have nothing to do with the transferring of property from the active Welsh Church to the County Councils. His argument that the church property prior to reformation belonged to the Romanists is answered by Mr. Asquith's contention that the Protestant Church has a legal continuance."

Some of the Non-conformist Liberals have informed the Whips that although they voted for disestablishment they are opposed to the disendowment clauses, particularly the allocation of religious money to specific secular purposes.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY.

The Government will during the present session introduce a Mental Deficiency Bill to provide for the detention of feeble-minded persons in homes, for the upkeep of which the Government will contribute £150,000 a year. The measure prohibits the marriage of persons of defective intellect.

INDUSTRIAL UNREST.

London, May 18.

Mr. G. N. Barnes, M.P., (Labour), in an article on the "Labour Unrest" in the "Daily Mail," remarks:—

"I believe easement must come from Parliament, and it should come quickly before irresponsible spirits get the upper hand and before sectional doctrines gain a firmer hold. Last year the transport trades secured £750,000 in increased wages by striking, whereas in the previous year they got nothing by conciliation, and others are likely to follow their example. Parliament in order to regain the confidence of Labour must show greater readiness to look at things from Labour's view point. The next great step must be a legal minimum wage."

London, May 20.

A meeting of railway men at Birmingham, yesterday, passed a resolution, declaring that the time had come for the establishment of a minimum living wage.

Mr. E. Charles, a member of the Great Western Conciliation Board, said that the Amalgamated Society of Railway Men intended to ask for a minimum wage of 25s. per week. There were 95,000 men on the railways in receipt of £1 per week or less.

MINERS' WAGES.

The committee of the Northumberland Miners' Union, yesterday, passed a resolution bitterly protesting against the wages award given recently by Lord Mersey, and urging the conference of the Miners' Federation to elimintate the minimum awarded to hewers which it was alleged, was below the minimum for datalers after necessary deductions were made.

The Durham Conciliation Board has increased the wages of miners by from 3 per cent. to 4 per cent.

RAILWAY SMASH.

Paris, May 19.

A shocking railway accident occurred yesterday at Maccadet Bridge, on the Northern Railway Company's line between Paris and Pontoise.

While a passenger train from Pontoise was passing the Creil express, the latter was suddenly switched on to the wrong line, with the result that the engine of the express crashed into three carriages of the Pontoise train.

Eleven of the Pontoise passengers were killed and the other passengers (39 in all) in the three wrecked carriages were injured, the wounds in some cases being of a frightful character.

The Pontoise train was crowded with persons in evening dress going to a casino at Enghien, among them being a wedding party. The bridegroom was decapitated and the bride, who was in her wedding dress, had both legs cut off.

The limbs of some of the passengers were terribly mangled, and one man's head was reduced to a pulp.

The passengers who escaped became frantic with terror and in their excitement they threatened to lynch the driver of the Creil express. The driver had to flee for his life.

The guards of the two trains were unhurt, and they ran along the lines and succeeded in preventing other trains from crashing into the wreckage.

The officials of the railway company state that the accident was due to the breaking of the wire connections between the signal station and the switch.

POLITICIAN VS. PRESS.

London, May 18.

The plaintiff's appeal in the case in which Mr. Massey, Leader of the Opposition in the New Zealand Parliament, sued the "New Zealand Times" for damages for alleged libel came before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council to-day, and was dismissed with costs against the plaintiff.

In delivering judgment, Lord Atkinson said the question turned upon whether or not the cartoon complained of applied to the plaintiff personally, and whether or not it attacked his private character. Dealing with the paragraph headed "A Poisonous Pamphlet," Lord Atkinson said that while the paragraph exculpated the plaintiff and his colleagues, its circulation inculpated the party they belonged to by making allegations of dishonesty, fraud, and deceit. Plaintiff's accusation of Tammanyism was political warfare and fair comment. He regretted the absence of a full report of Sir George Findlay's speech, when the paragraph was published, because it would have clearly established which lie he exhorted the Opposition to hitch its waggon to. On the evidence the New Zealand Supreme Court's decision must stand.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

London, May 19.

A terrible explosion occurred yesterday on a mine belonging to the Tredegar Iron Company in Monmouthshire.

The explosion wrecked the pit-head and machinery, and killed six men.

The bodies of the victims were shockingly mutilated. One man's head was hurled a distance of 150 yards, and arms and legs were scattered about in all directions.

OBITUARY.

London, May 19.

Lord Stalbridge, chairman of the London and North-Western Railway Company, died yesterday in his 76th year.

[The late Lord Stalbridge was M.P. for Flintshire from 1861 to 1886. In the latter year he was raised to the Peerage. He held office as Vice-Chamberlain to the Queen's Household from 1872 to 1874, and as Patronage Secretary to the Treasury from 1880 to 1885.]

MR. GEORGE SNAZELLE.

Mr. George Snazelle, the well-known monologue entertainer, died yesterday.

IN BRIEF.

Mr. Eugene Debs will be nominated as the Socialistic candidate for the United States Presidency.

The British Olympic games trials are proceeding with promising results in both running and swimming. Corkery won the Marathon trial (26 miles 385 yards) in 2hr. 37min.

One hundred lepers, working for their living at a French hospital at Kameyama, struck for an increase of pocket money. They escaped from the hospital, but were recaptured.

The Government is despatching an expedition to Hudson's Bay with a view of ascertaining the advantages of Port Nelson and Port Churchill as a harbour for the terminus of the proposed Hudson's Bay railway.

The Australian bowlers defeated the Forest Hill Club by 73 points to 65. The home team included several international players. Prior to the match the Lord Mayor received the Australians at the Mansion House.

Near the village of Mary in the French commune of Champagnac (states a Dalziel cablegram), a crevasse has opened in the ground seventeen feet across and 1,400ft. deep. The gap is increasing, and is the cause of much apprension to the villagers.

Lutheran pastors in the Canton of Thurgovie have commenced a campaign against marriages on Saturdays, on the grounds that the attendant festivities are often so prolonged into the following Sunday, as to interfere with attendance at church.

The Mahommedans at Ili, in the extreme northwest of China, have been opposed to the Republic ever since the latter's formation, and in order to mark their hostility, they murdered the newly-appointed Governor and the District Magistrate.

On May 17, the natural son of a leading oil merchant drove in a motor-car to his father's office in the city, and demanded money. Upon his demand being refused he shot his father dead, and then wounded an employee who was running to the victim's assistance.

The most extensive forest fires known in Canada for many years are raging in the Yukon territory, to the north of British Columbia. The flames cover a frontage of 200 miles, and already they have destroyed many settlers' homes in addition to a large quantity of first-class lumber.

The ill-fated submarine A3 which was recently refloated after having been accidentally sunk, has been destroyed under instructions from the Admiralty. On May 18, she was towed out to sea, where the battleship St. Vincent, firing from a distance of 2,000 yards, sank her after firing three shots at her.

Eight thousand persons held a demonstration in Trafalgar Square on May 19, and demanded the release of Tom Mann, who has been sent to prison for urging troops to mutiny. The gathering also protested against the sentence imposed at Warsaw upon Miss Malecka.

A telegram from Bucharest, the capital of Roumania states that on May 18, a short circuit in the petroleum district of Moreni ignited 10 oil wells, of which seven belonged to Americans. The conflagration resulted in the death of two clerks and in enormous losses to foreign capitalists.

Large rewards are being distributed among the persons who furnished clues that led to the breaking up of the notorious gang of desperadoes led by Bonnot. The names of the informers are being kept secret. The man who denounced Carony has refused a reward of £800.

Storms have prevented vessels visiting St. Kilda, one of the remote islands of the Outer Hebrides, since December, and the islanders, having run short of supplies, have in consequence had to live upon the eggs of sea birds. The Admiralty has sent a cruiser to succour the starving people.

While 400 children were in a picture palace at Clerkenwell, a fire broke out in the building. The management promptly lowered the fire-proof curtain on the stage and the band struck up a lively tune with the result that the children were searched out in perfect order.

Accompanied by a young expert named Varvazze, Professor Malleda on May 19 made an exploration of the interior of Vesuvius. The pair were lowered 1,000ft. to the bottom of the crater, where they collected specimens of minerals and secured photographs of the showers of red-hot cinders occurring continuously in parts of the volcano.

Captain Paine (of the torpedo school ship Acteon) who recently secured an aviator's certificate after only four days' flying has been appointed Commandant of the Naval and Military Flying School at Aldershot. In connection with the Flying Corps, Lieut. Samson has been appointed Commandant of the naval wing, while Lieut. Sykes has been appointed Commandant of the military wing.

The conference, convened by the Kaiser to consider the matter of securing the safety of passengers at sea, has submitted its report. Its recommendations include one for an international arrangement for the exchange of information regarding ice. The Kaiser has requested the conference to reconsider its decision that searchlights would be useless as a precaution against ice.

The Australian United Steam Navigation Company has declared a dividend of 8 per cent. The annual report states that an order for a new steamer has been placed with William Denny and Bros., Dumbarton, and that it will soon be necessary to add other steamers to the fleet, while the renewal of the piling in the company's wharf at Brisbane will occupy two and a half years. The directors have, therefore, decided to call up £20 per share.

Two millions and one-fifth out of the ten and a half million inhabitants of Burma are foreigners and these are considered a menace to Burma and the Burmese. Owing to the large and continuous influx of Indians and Chinese into the province Burmans are being rapidly ousted out of their occupations even in the remotest villages.

THE CYPRIOTES' CASE.

Wholesale Denunciation of British Methods.

GREEK POINT OF VIEW.

The "Hellenic Herald" gives the case for the Cypriotes as follows:—

It was in 1878 that the island was taken over from Turkey by England, with the declared intention of establishing there a great naval station, exercising supervision over the neighbouring territory of Asia Minor, and putting a check upon the threatening advance of the Russian Empire. By a Convention concluded between England and Turkey it was agreed that England should take absolute control of the administration of the island, giving to Turkey a guarantee for the regular payment of an annual tribute of £92,000 which Turkey had exacted from the island for the service of a loan she had placed with British and French capitalists.

Upon the annexation of the island, the British authorities issued a proclamation to the islanders promising them all the blessings which usually follow the establishment of British rule.

The islanders have always regarded the exaction of the annual tribute of £92,000 as a very great injustice perpetrated upon them; because the loan whose interest it went to pay was not raised for any purpose connected with the island, but for the benefit of Turkey and the Turkish officials. The British Government have so far recognised the justice of this complaint as to reduce the tribute last year to £42,000. The relief thus granted is very considerable, and will be much appreciated by the people of Cyprus; but the question naturally arises:—"If the exaction of the tribute was unjust, why should even the sum of £42,000 still require to be paid?"

A constant cause of complaint among the islanders is the arrangement whereby all the important and well-paid posts are reserved for British officials, only a few, and these the worst remunerated, being open to Cypriotes. We believe that at the beginning of the British administration the excuse put forward for this anomaly was that there was not a sufficient number of Cypriotes qualified to fill these positions of responsibility. Whatever truth there may have been in this argument during the past, there can be none at present, for among the Cypriote population there are numbers of men whose natural ability and education are certainly not inferior to those of the English officials who are sent to fill the posts from which Cypriotes are excluded.

UNCONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT.

A proclamation of Queen Victoria conferred upon the island a constitutional form of government, stipulating that the composition of the Legislative Council should be in accordance with the numerical proportions of the two elements in the island, Turkish and Greek. The number of the representatives was fixed at the time at nine Greeks and three Turks. The islanders, while professing their undying attachment to Greece and their ardent desire to be united to their native country, nevertheless gladly accepted the blessings which they believed were about to be conferred upon them, and promised to do all in their power to advance the prosperity and happiness of the island.

Unfortunately the bright expectations thus raised have not been fulfilled, partly on account of the pledges not having been kept, and partly because of the apathy of the British authorities in ameliorating the condition of the islanders. The constitutional form of government promised has been only nominal, because the unconstitutional addition of six English members drawn from the civil service of the island, and arbitrarily appointed by the British Government, coupled with the double vote exercised by the president, who is the Governor of the island effectually neutralises any possible majority of the elected representatives, and turns the nominally representative system into a hollow farce.

A comparison between the economic and social conditions of Cyprus and those of other British colonies and dependencies demonstrates that the English authorities have exhibited in Cyprus a strange remissness in dealing with the urgent and pressing needs of the island. Roads and railways have not been extended and improved as in other parts of the Empire. Agriculture, fisheries and many branches of industry which might have become the source of great wealth to the island have been neglected and allowed to decay. The provisions made by the Government for popular, education are, in particular so grotesquely out of all proportion to the needs of the island that they constitute a slur upon the reputation of a nation claiming to be enlightened and progressive.

This neglect of the island has been the cause of much discontent among the inhabitants, who have at various times protested vigorously against it. The appointment of a new Governor gave rise to the hope that some amelioration of the condition of the Cypriotes might result from a respectful presentation of their claims.

MEMORIAL TO THE GOVERNOR.

A memorial was accordingly drawn up and presented to the Governor, which stated "inter alia." That the Legislative Council should be reconstructed, all its members to be elected according to the relative numbers of the Christian and Mahammedan inhabitants of the island. The system of trial by jury to be established. Popular education to be extended and improved. The number of courts of justice in country, districts to be increased, and greater care to be paid to the personnel of the judges. The Legislative Council to control the finances of the island, and the withholding of the balance of £42,800 of tribute paid by the island to be discontinued. Surpluses belonging to Cyprus which are deposited abroad at low rates of interest to be withdrawn and used for the development of industry in the island.

The reply of the Governor stated that since 1878 nothing had taken place to relieve Great Britain from the obligations into which she entered when she took over the island from Turkey. She is still therefore bound by these obligations, and, by the terms of the Convention with Turkey, cannot agree to any radical change in the internal affairs of the island of grant a request for larger powers of self-government on the part of the inhabitants. To do so would touch so deeply the roots of the British administration and would carry away Great Britain so far from her obligations, that it would be equivalent to her abandonment of the executive power, and would constitute a direct breach of the Convention with Turkey. By the terms of that Convention it was clearly intended that the executive government of the island should remain in the hands of Great Britain, and therefore those requests which relate to the administration of the island cannot be granted.

The demand that deposits belonging to Cyprus should be withdrawn from abroad and placed in the island, His Excellency characterised as short-sighted, for if these were re-invested as local loans the Government would have to call them in during times of stress, thus aggravating the evil instead of relieving it. He failed to see that any injustice was created by the retention of the £42,000 and warned the islanders that a continued agitation for the abolition of the tribute would not be to their advantage.

With regard to the earnest desire of the people of Cyprus to be united to Greece, the fulfilment of this wish would depend in the future, as it had in the past, upon the fate of nations and countries which are beyond the control of the people of Cyprus. That union would neither be accelerated nor retarded by any steps taken in the island.

THE CYPRIOTES' PROTEST.

The Governor's abrupt reply to the representations of the Cypriotes occasioned a high degree of disappointment and dismay among them; and their representatives were immediately called together to consider the situation. After long and serious deliberation it was decided to frame and present a remonstrance to the Governor, of which the most important part is given below.

"It was with the greatest surprise that the Greek representatives saw that your Excellency based your refusal to grant a more liberal constitution, one which would be in keeping with the progress, the responsibilities, and the interests of the people of Cyprus, on the Treaty of the 4th of June, 1878. Section I. Subsection II., of that Treaty reads: 'H.M. the Sultan consented to the cession of the Island of Cyprus to England, to occupy and govern it.' No mention whatever is made in the Treaty about the methods of administration or the character of the constitution to be introduced into the island. On the contrary, it is clearly to be inferred from the correspondence that preceded and followed the Treaty that Great Britain reserved to herself the right to change the administration of the island, and consequently to confer upon the people the constitution most suitable to its proper administration. After referring to the representation made to the British Government by the Porte, about four years after the British occupation of the island, and the way in which these were received by Lord Granville, the deputies proceed to insist with determination upon the right of the Cypriote Christians to be represented upon the Legislative Council in proportion to their numbers.

DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS REVENUE.

"With regard to our claim that our surplus should be disposed of in Cyprus. . . . The fact that a surplus from the public revenues of this island has been accumulated in England is due to the Government's neglect of its elementary duties, and to its failure to carry out public works which are of eminent necessity. We consider that the creation of a surplus by these means is opposed to all the principles of sound finance, and injurious to the vital interests of the country. With regard to the question of the £42,000, which your Excellency says is definitely settled, our arguments are known to your Government, and nothing has happened to change our feelings upon this terrible injustice to the people of Cyprus."

"We observe, with regret, your Excellency, that you make the fulfilment of the just desire of the people of Cyprus to be united to the kingdom of Greece entirely dependent upon the conduct of nations and countries which have nothing to do with the people of Cyprus. We believe that the national restoration of our island depends largely upon the favour of the great power in whose hands our fate now is. But what the Greek representatives wish to assure you of once more is that the people of Cyprus have always regarded, and still regard, the English occupation as a merely transitory episode in their history; that from one side of the island to the other there is a vehement and unchangeable desire that this historic island shall be united with her free mother.

Soon after the presentation of this remonstrance it was announced to the islanders that the British Minister for the Colonies, to whom the Governor had submitted the claims of the Cypriote people, had confirmed the decision pronounced by the Governor upon all the points presented to him. The receipt of this news caused a feeling of consternation throughout the island, and a large number of indignation meetings were held in the capital as well as in country districts. This manifestation of popular feeling had the effect of causing the Greek deputies to take the extreme step of resigning their seats while the Legislative Council was in session. The result of this action is that the government of the island, the population of which is overwhelmingly Greek, is now entirely in the hands of a few English officials arbitrarily appointed, and the representatives of an obscure minority of the people. It is very unfortunate that such a crisis should have been allowed to develop, because the demands of the people were not extravagant, and the British Government could have acceded to them without any difficulty.

THE DURBAR AND AFTER.

Lines Suggested by the Royal Visit to India.

For so it was decreed, ordained by God,
That unto this great land of old renown,
Dim, with its history of ages past,
Its temples, domes, its palaces, its parks,
Should come a mighty Monarch from afar,
A Monarch drawn from off that regal line,
Which slowly raised the fame of Britain's name,
Until it blazed in glory, strong and great,
Victoria—by thy goodness and thy grace
So comes our Sovereign Lord, King George,
Descendant of Victoria "The Good,"
Son of that King, whose wisdom and whose life
Spread "glorious peace" throughout the land,
To gather round his people and his throne,
The bonds of strong affection and of love,
And in their very midst to stand as King,
As King of England, Emperor of Ind.
King-Emperor of a Kingdom, boundless great,
On whose dominions the sun has never set,
Whose mighty Fleet the peace of Europe holds,
Whose glittering ranks of soldiers, brave and true,
Uphold his throne, preserve it from all harm,
Then let your voices in one joyous note,
Resound from forest hill to ocean's shore,
Deep in your hearts, your deep affection show,
Hang out the banner of England, your 'tis too,
Beneath whose shadow peace and hope abide,
Let all the toiling millions learn its power,
To guide and guard them, shelter them from wrong,
Advance them in their happiness and life,
So shall the brightest jewel in England's Crown,
Shine ever with a lustre—brighter still,
Breathing to all the nations of the world
The triumphs wrought by justice and by peace.
So shall the memory of this glorious day
Stir you to deeds of usefulness and good.
Dwell in your hearts when other scenes have gone,
Then let the Gurkha, Sikh and Musalman,
The warriors from Nepal and fair Cashmere,
The Hindoo mild, the Parsee from Bombay,
Rajput and Burman, men of old Bhutan,
Men of Madras, Ceylon and Central India.
Far-famed Bengal and Assam's farthest wild,
Ye, on the Frontier who with watchful eye,
Protect and guard us from the foes without,
Unite in one, and join us in the strain,
Long live King George the Fifth and Mary Queen.

F. B. Martin in "The Empire Review,"
Punjaub.

ACCIDENT AT BROOKLANDS.

An aeroplane accident occurred on May 13, at Brooklands, in which the airman, Mr. E. V. B. Fisher, and a passenger named Mr. Victor Louis Mason, a wealthy American, lost their lives. Mr. Fisher, piloting a Flanders monoplane, went up about 6 p.m., accompanied by Mr. Mason. There was very little wind at the time and the airman had made about two circuits of the aerodrome without experiencing any difficulty. Suddenly, however, those who had been watching the flight—there were about 200 persons present—saw the aeroplane heel over on to its left side and fall to the ground and a moment later it was enveloped in flames. It appears that the pilot was pinned underneath the machine and the passenger was pitched out before the monoplane reached the earth. The accident occurred when the machine was at a height of about 200ft. No explanation can be given as to the cause of the accident. It is believed that death must have been instantaneous in both cases. Before Mr. Fisher ascended two other airmen had made flights at good altitudes and the little wind that prevailed apparently gave them no trouble.

Mr. E. V. B. Fisher was granted the pilot's certificate of the Royal Aero Club in May of last year, being the 77th airman to pass the tests. In October last, he had a narrow escape while flying a new Vickers monoplane with a passenger at the same aerodrome. He was descending, and when very close to the ground found another machine in his way. He tried to avoid it, but the machine was upset and although the passenger was not seriously injured, Mr. Fisher was badly cut about the face and rendered unconscious, in which condition he remained for some time. The airman's passenger, Mr. Victor Louis Mason, of Passaic, New Jersey, and New York, was a leading man in the American mining world, who had been staying at the Carton Hotel, London. He was born at Washington in 1870, and was a vice-president of the Development Company of America, and a director of the Imperial Copper and other mining companies.

Rheumatism Cured.

There is no doubt about it—no possible room for unbelief. Little's Oriental Balm really and positively does cure Rheumatism.

The most severe cases are almost instantly relieved. The acute pains and agonizing aches disappear. The sufferer gets well. Mr. J. Vince, of 20, Nelson Square, Burnley, says, "Having suffered from Rheumatism in my knees for two years, and Neuralgia in my face for many months and having got little relief from other medicines, I was recommended to try your Oriental Balm. I have used three bottles and am now quite free from pain."

Sold at Rs. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout India.

EMPIRE CRICKET.

Australia's Fine Win over Surrey.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN TEAM.

London, May 17.

The following is from the Australian papers received in Bombay yesterday:—

In the match Australia v. Surrey on the Kenington Oval to-day, the home team were 153 in arrears when they commenced their second innings. There were 3,000 spectators when Hayward and Hobbs opened to the attack of Whitty and Emery. The bowling was good, and Hayward was never comfortable. At 25 Hayward, who had scored 8, got his leg in front of one from Emery and had to retire.

So soon as Hayes joined him, Hobbs commenced to compile the runs very rapidly, Hayes being content to keep his end up. The century was hoisted at the end of an hour and 15 minutes play. Five more were added, and then Hayes, who had contributed 16, put one into the hands of Whitty at mid-on, the wicket going to the credit of Hazlitt.

The board showed three for 114, when Bush went in, but the next ball sent down by Hazlitt scattered Ducat's wickets. Bird helped Bush to carry the total to 142 before the latter, whose quota was 9, was beaten by a fast one from Kelleway. Some powerful hitting was done by the Surrey captain after Horrison became his partner. Off one of Emery's overs he knocked up 16. He drove a ball from Kelleway so fast that Richards the umpire was not able to get out of the way, with the result that his hand was so injured that he was compelled to leave the field. Thompson, one of the groundsmen, acted in place of Richards. Harrison failed to score, while Bird was taking the total from 142 to 170, and he was bowled by Emery.

Bird was at 47, when Strudwick joined him. The former still monopolised the bowling, and after making only a couple Strudwick had to retire through McLaren cleverly taking a ball from Emery at short-leg.

In consequence of having caught a chill Hitch was unable to play. Platt was therefore the last man in. The total was within 5 of the second century when the last partnership was commenced. Ten more were added, and then Emery clean bowled Rushley, who had made 5. Platt was not out, and the total 205. Because of the vigorous batting of Hobbs and Bird the runs were compiled in 165 minutes.

Requiring only 53 to win, the Australians had to carry over to the next day when they won by seven wickets.

Following are the scores:—

SURREY.

First innings	139
Second Innings.	
J. B. Hobbs, c sub., b Hazlitt	81
T. Hayward, l-b-w, b Emery	8
E. G. Hayes, c Whitty, b Hazlitt	16
A. Ducat, b Hazlitt	8
H. S. Bush, b Kelleway	9
M. C. Bird, b Emery	68
H. S. Horrison, b Emery	0
H. Strudwick, c sub, b Emery	2
G. J. W. Platt, not out	7
T. Rushley, b Emery	5
W. Hitch, absent	0
Sundry	1
Total	205

Bowling: Whitty, nil for 49; Emery, 5 for 81; Kelleway, 1 for 27; Hazlitt, 3 for 47.

AUSTRALIA.

First innings	292
Second Innings.	
E. R. Mayne, run out	0
S. E. Gregory, l-b-w, b Platt	0
S. H. Emery, b Rushley	0
W. Bardsley, not out	24
C. G. Macartney, not out	25
Sundries	4
Three wickets for	53

Bowling: Rushley, 1 for 17; Platt, 1 for 7; Hitch nil for 16, Ducat, nil for 9.

THE AVERAGES.

BATTING.

	In.	N.O.	Runs.	H.S.	Av.
Macartney	6	1	571	208	114.1
Bardsley	6	2	270	184a	63.2
Gregory	6	—	301	150	50.1
Emery	3	2	37	37a	37
Jennings	5	—	108	51	27
Matthews	4	—	94	58	24.2
Mayne	6	—	126	58	21
Whitty	3	1	30	16a	15
Minnett	3	—	30	18	10
Carkeek	4	—	36	18	9
McLaren	3	1	11	11a	5.1
Hazlitt	3	—	15	10	5

Kelleway batted twice and scored one run.

a Not out.

BOWLING.

	W.	Runs.	Av.
Emery	30	404	13.14
McLaren	5	79	15.5
Whitty	12	217	18.1
Macartney	1	21	21
Kelleway	5	107	21.2
Hazlitt	8	205	25.6
Minnett	3	82	27.1
Matthews	6	203	33.5

Mayne bowled once and had nine runs scored off him without securing a wicket.

S. AFRICA VS. YORKSHIRE.

SOUTH AFRICA.

First innings	170
Second Innings.	
G. P. D. Hartigan, b Booth	16
H. W. Taylor, c Tasker, b Rhodes	40
A. D. Nourse, b Rhodes	28
S. J. Snooke, l-b-w, b Haigh	7
G. C. White, c Booth, b Rhodes	6
R. O. Schwarz, l-b-w, b Rhodes	14
F. Mitchell, not out	91
R. Beaumont, b Rhodes	5
S. J. Pegler, b Drake	35
C. P. Carter, b Haigh	10
T. A. Ward, b Rhodes	21
Sundries	15
Total	288

Bowling: Drake, one for 58; Booth, one for 61; Rhodes, six for 102; Haigh, two for 48; Wilson, nil for 9.

YORKSHIRE.

First Innings.	
W. Rhodes, c Carter b Pegler	8
B. B. Wilson, b Pegler	26
D. Denton, b Pegler	72
A. Drake, b White	46
G. H. Hirst, c Ward, b Carter	65
— Tasker, c Mitchell, b Pegler	0
M. W. Booth, c and b Pegler	0
W. E. Bates, c Hartigan	8
S. Haigh, not out	62
A. W. White, b Nourse	19
A. Dolphin c and b Nourse	0
Sundries	11
Total	317

Bowling: Pegler, five for 77; Schwarz, one for 77; Nourse, two for 30; Hartigan, one for 69; Carter, one for 40; White, one for 23.

Second Innings.	
W. E. Bates, c Snooke, b Nourse	2
W. Rhodes, not out	7
— Tasker, not out	1
One for	10

Bowling: Nourse, one for 7; Pegler, nil for 3.

THE AVERAGES.

BATTING.

	In.	N.O.	Runs.	H.S.	Av.
Mitchell	7	1	205	91*	35.5
Snooke	8	1	215	86	30.5
Nourse	8	1	213	49	30.3
Schwarz	6	—	178	70	29.4
Hartigan	5	1	108	17	27
White	2	—	55	49	27.1
Ward	2	1	22	21	22
Taylor	2	—	40	40	20
Pegler	7	1	102	35	17
Faulkner	4	—	63	46	15.3
Beaumont	6	2	48	17	12
Stricker	7	—	87	23	12.3
Tancred	5	—	56	39	11.1
Carter	7	1	59	2?a	9.5
Taylor	1	—	7	7	7
Campbell	5	—	23	23	5.3

ANOTHER AFRICAN PLAYER.

London, May 18.

The "African World" states that A. E. Vogler who was a member of the team that visited Australia during 1910-11, will leave Capetown next week to join the South African team in England.

JOY OF RETURNING HEALTH.

What Two Royal Physicians Say.

Of all the simple joys of life, few give a greater thrill than when, after a siege of illness, the patient is told that he has left suffering behind him; he is convalescent, and is to be allowed to resume his normal food instead of the light, sloppy diet on which he has been feeding.

Even under favourable circumstances, however, convalescence may be a protracted, tedious affair which the patient finds exceedingly irksome especially if he has important duties to perform or urgent matters awaiting his consideration. Event however, if there is no such need for his immediate return to the work-a-day world, natural inclination makes him anxious to be up and out in the shortest possible time.

Under such circumstances, nothing will make him achieve his object so quickly as a course of Sanatogen. Every doctor knows that it is the greatest revitalising and reconstituent preparation in the world, "the tonic food with lasting effects," as it has been called by those who like to describe it in a phrase. Its use in convalescence is universal, and has been attested by thousands of doctors, including the physicians to ten crowned heads of Europe. Among them may be mentioned Dr. Ott, the late King Edward's physician at Marienbad, who writes: "I have been using Sanatogen for a number of years in my practice with excellent results. These results have been notably good in cases of convalescents after severe illnesses, and also in the case of elderly people when it was desirable to build up the strength, to stimulate the bodily functions, and to improve the circulation of the blood."

With his name may be associated that of Dr. Quirico, physician to H. M. the King of Italy, who has made the following statement: "I have used Sanatogen with marked benefit in the case of weakly children, and in convalescence after long illnesses. I consider the preparation a most excellent tonic food."

The reason for Sanatogen's use at this time is simple. It supplies an easily digestible food of great strength, one which restores the nervous as well as the physical side of the body, and improves the condition of the blood.

Sanatogen may be obtained of all chemists and bazaars.

HERE AND THERE.

Around me the sun-baked earth lies gasping in the still air. The crows "caw" lazily—hoarsely to each other. Occasionally the strident cry of a gay-plumaged bird pierces the drowsy silence of an Indian afternoon. I am sitting in my verandah, dreamily gazing on the yellow tennis courts in front of me. It is too hot yet to play, too hot to work. I hear the clatter of cups and saucers in a near room, and I am vaguely conscious that soon tea will be ready that my husband will come from his study for a brief chat, a hurried tea, and we will then hasten out to "eat the air,"—to get necessary exercise before the short Eastern twilight merges into night.

And as I sit waiting, the tennis courts vanish, he cries of strange birds die away and I see that heerful "afternoon meal" at Home. I see myself urrying along a wet slippery road, and feel the osty air ripping my cheeks into a healthful glow. Happily I trudge along with a glad knowledge that ach step brings me nearer my goal. A sharp turn, nd in front of me I see a light—the red dancing re light from a near window casting gay reflections n the icy puddles in the street. Small hands I can uess, are holding back the curtains, eager eyes are atching my approach.

With a little laugh I push open the gate and aise my hand to ring the bell, but before I can do there is the rush of feet. The door opens and I am rawn into a delicious atmosphere of light and armth.

With a sigh of utter contentment I think into a air by the fire. My babes clamber on my lap, hile my son, with the superior manliness of his ten ears, feeds me with the toast he has been keeping ot. All reproach me with being late, and my ex- es are drowned in laughing kisses, while chubby ts playfully close my lips.

This is tea time, the "children's hour," and in all e day this is the hour I love most. How lovingly, stfully I watch the glad faces in the glow of the e! As yet we have no other light and surely the tle blue room, with its bowls of flowers, the inty tea things and the childish form, is lovelier this ruddy glow than in any brighter light.

On my writing table I see a photograph suddenly uminated by a straying gleam, and a pang seizes y heart, as I think of the father far away.

But this is the children's year the children's hour thing must sadden them, and tea over, stories llow. Stories of bygone days, of past valour and eat deeds. I look at the three serious faces and onder what thoughts lie behind their shining es!

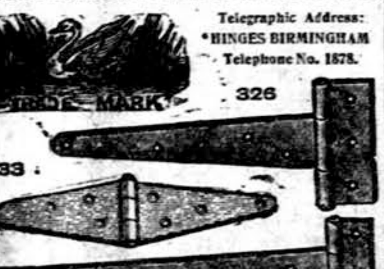
Then come lights, games, a merry romp and alas! d time. The hour is over and after kissing three py heads lying cuddled into three little beds I me down to the quiet room again and dream eams as I gaze into the heart of the glowing fire.

With a start I am rudely awakened by a white d figure beside me. "Char tyar hi" announces at the Indian tea is ready and I rise to meet my sband who is already waiting.

Perhaps my day dream has been too real—perhaps awakening has not been thorough enough. In y case his quick eyes seem to read some trouble my face for he gently takes my hand as I sit near m with a comforting "Never mind little woman I pe you will be able to go Home soon and see m."

And I hasten—wide awake now—to assure him t nothing would induce me to go Home that I y want him, that I am perfectly happy.

But he knows, and I know that the child- 's hour is a daily pain that time cannot heal. I heard people in that happy Homeland envy gay lives of their sisters in India; some even ak slightingly of the heartless society women e. "Ah well," I think half bitterly, "perhaps good to be heartless sometimes, or surely our rts would break."—M. C. B. in the "Pioneer."



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MEN AND MATTERS.

The accession of King Christian X. of Denmark brings the number of reigning monarchs who are descendants of Marshal Bernadotte up to three, who, divide between them the whole sovereignty of Scandinavia. The other two are his Majesty's brother, King Haakon of Norway, and the King of Sweden. The latter is a great-grandson of the Marshal of the Napoleonic Empire, who began as a private in the French Marines, while Kings Christian and Haakoon are, through their widowed mother, Queen Louise, his great-great-grandsons. The considerable excess of males over females which is observable in the Prussian Royal House is even more marked in the families of the three Scandinavian Kings, who have not a daughter among them—King Christian has two sons, King Haakon is the father of the little Prince Olaf, while the King of Sweden has three sons. Further, the first issue of the marriage of the Crown Prince of Sweden to the daughter of the Duke of Connaught was a son, who was followed, a little more than a year later, by another son.

In connexion with Mr. Asquith's recent reference to the extreme care and circumspection with which he had administered the patronage of the Church, it is interesting to recall the terms of a memorandum once drawn up by Mr. Gladstone, in which he set down the qualifications which he conceived he ought to look for in a Bishop. They make a comprehensive list, comprising, "inter alia," Piety, Learning (sacred), Eloquence, Administrative Power Faithful Allegiance to the Church, Activity, Tact and Courtesy in dealings with men, Knowledge of the World, Accomplishments in Literature, an equitable spirit, some legal habits of mind, Circumspection, Courage, Maturity of Age and Character, Corporal Vigour, and Liberal sentiments on public affairs.

South Hackney, the seat which Mr. Bottomley has resigned has had some stirring contests, especially in 1885, when the seat was fought by Mr. Charles Russell afterwards Lord Chief Justice, and Mr. Charles, now Mr. Justice Darling. Russell worked strenuously sometimes spending the night in the constituency, that he might be ready to renew the fray in the morning. He was not hard to please in the matter of his accommodation. Any public-house or inn will do he declared the only thing I insist on is a clean bed and well-aired sheets.

Mr. Montague Muir-Mackenzie, who has been relating how he was robbed of his purse by a gang in a motor-'bus on his way to the Law Courts in London recently, is the junior of the three Official Referees, having held that office for seven years, and he belongs to a well known legal family. One of his brothers is Sir Kenneth Muir-Mackenzie, who has been Permanent Principal Secretary to every Lord Chancellor since 1880, as well as Clerk of the Crown in Chancery; while a nephew (the son of Sir John William Pitt Muir-Mackenzie, who is so well remembered in Bombay is private secretary to Sir Kenneth in addition to being Deputy Serjeant-at-Arms in the House of Lords. It is now close upon forty years since Mr. Muir-Mackenzie began his professional career as a barrister and at the outset he met with an unusual stroke of good fortune in being chosen as secretary by Lord Coleridge, the father of the present judge, when he became Lord Chief Justice. He held this post for four years, and since then has been Recorder of both Deal and Sandwich, while he served as standing counsel to the Board of Trade and several other public bodies before he was appointed an Official Referee.

The Scot is not, as a rule, unmindful of the great men of his country. It is expected that the Elderslie Memorial to Sir William Wallace, the inception of which was due to the London Renfrewshire Association, will be unveiled in September. Through the generosity of Mr. A. Hagart Speirs, the laird of Elderslie, who has been a supporter of the movement, a site associated with Wallace in the centre of the village has been gifted. This site is adjacent to the ancient Elderslie Castle, where, according to the highest authorities, Wallace was born, and in the background is the famous Wallace yew, over 600 years old, which, apart from the old castle, has been the means of preserving the association of Wallace's name with the neighbourhood.

Mr. E. G. Hemmerde, who is the successful Liberal candidate for West Norfolk, is essentially a fighter, and though he is still little more than forty, this will be the fifth constituency for which he has stood. He sat for East Denbigh from 1906 to 1910, giving up his safe seat in order to contest Portsmouth. Mr. Hemmerde is a many-sided man. He has a large practice at the Bar, and has been Recorder of Liverpool since 1909. He has found time, none the less, to write plays, one of which had a big success. Like Mr. McKenna, he is a brilliant oar, and won the Diamond Sculls twelve years ago, and he was in the Winchester Cricket Eleven.

Sir Cosmo Edmund Duff-Gordon, whose name has been before the public in connexion with the "Titanic" inquiry, is the holder of a baronetcy that dates back nearly a hundred years. It was first conferred on James Duff, who had been British Consul at Cadiz. That gentleman died without issue, and the title then passed, by the terms of the remainder, to his sister's son, William Gordon, whose father was a grandson of Alexander, second Duke of Gordon. Sir William changed his name to Duff-Gordon, and was the grandfather of the present Sir Cosmo. The name of Cosmo has been borne by quite a number of Duke Alexander's descendants, and links them in a way with the great Florentine family of the Medici, with whom it was a favourite name. Duke Alexander, having been involved in the rising of 1715, withdrew to the Continent, and there spent many years, in the course of which he contracted a close friendship with Cosmo III., last but one of the Grand Dukes of Tuscany of the Medici line. The Scottish Duke named his son and successor the third Duke, Cosmo, out of compliment to his Grand Ducal friend whose gift of a fine bust of himself is still treasured at Gordon Castle, now the seat of the Duke of Richmond and Gordon.

The memorial, which has been designed by Messrs. Murray and Minty, Westminster, is distinctly national in character. It takes the form of a massive grey Aberdeen granite column, rising from a six-sided pedestal, on which provision is being made for the erection of bronze panels illustrating incidents in the life of Wallace. The column itself is entwined with a sculptural wreath, which binds a representation of Wallace's celebrated two-handed sword. Surmounting the capital of the column is the Scottish crown, supported by three shields bearing appropriate national arms. The original design has been accepted and hung at the Royal Scottish Academy. The entire cost of the memorial with the exception of the panels, which it is hoped will be gifted by private donors, will be close on £2,000. Among those who have been identified with the moment are the Duke of Argyll, Lord Rosebery, Lord Strathcona, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Andrew Carnegie, and other prominent Scotsmen.

Lord Dunsany, who made a plucky but unsuccessful attempt to save a man from drowning in the Serpentine during mail week, is the eighteenth holder of a very ancient barony. Usually the barony of Dunsany is given precedence next after that of Trimlestown, a barony created in 1461. The two were so placed in 1489, Dunsany then standing lowest of the nine baronies whose holders were summoned in that year by Henry VII. to the House of Lords. In 1541, however, Dunsany was put immediately after Killeen and before both Howth and Trimlestown the founder of Lord Dunsany's family, which is of common origin with that of Lord Plunket, Lord Rathmore, Lord Louth, and the Earl of Fingall, was a Lord Plunket of Louth who flourished in 1322, and it was to one of his grandsons that the barony of Dunsany came at the hands of Henry VI. in 1439. In the seventeenth century the Lords Fingall, Dunsany, and Louth, all of whom were Roman Catholics, were outlawed for their services to the Stuarts but the son and heir of the outlawed Lord Dunsany afterwards became a Protestant, as his successors in the title have since been. The present peer, who is a son-in-law of Lord Jersey, has pronounced literary gifts, and he has also been a Parliamentary candidate, which is allowed to an Irish peer.

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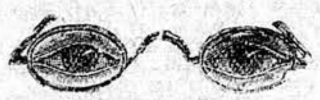

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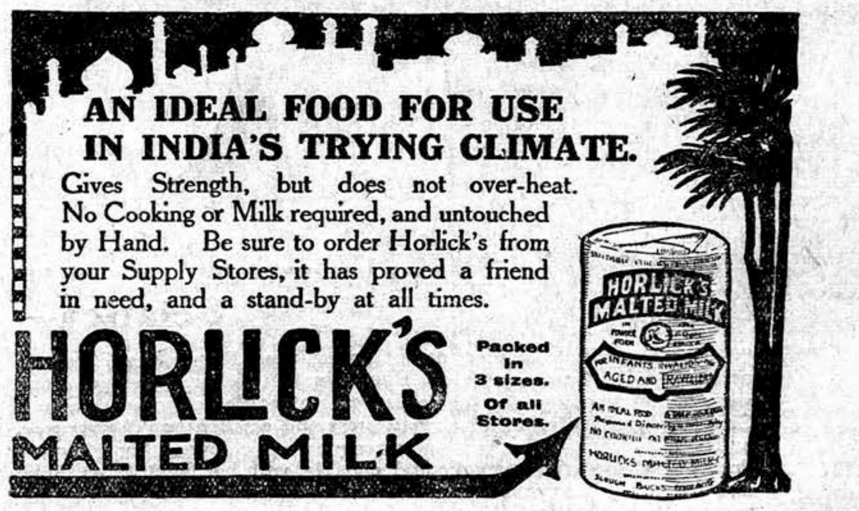

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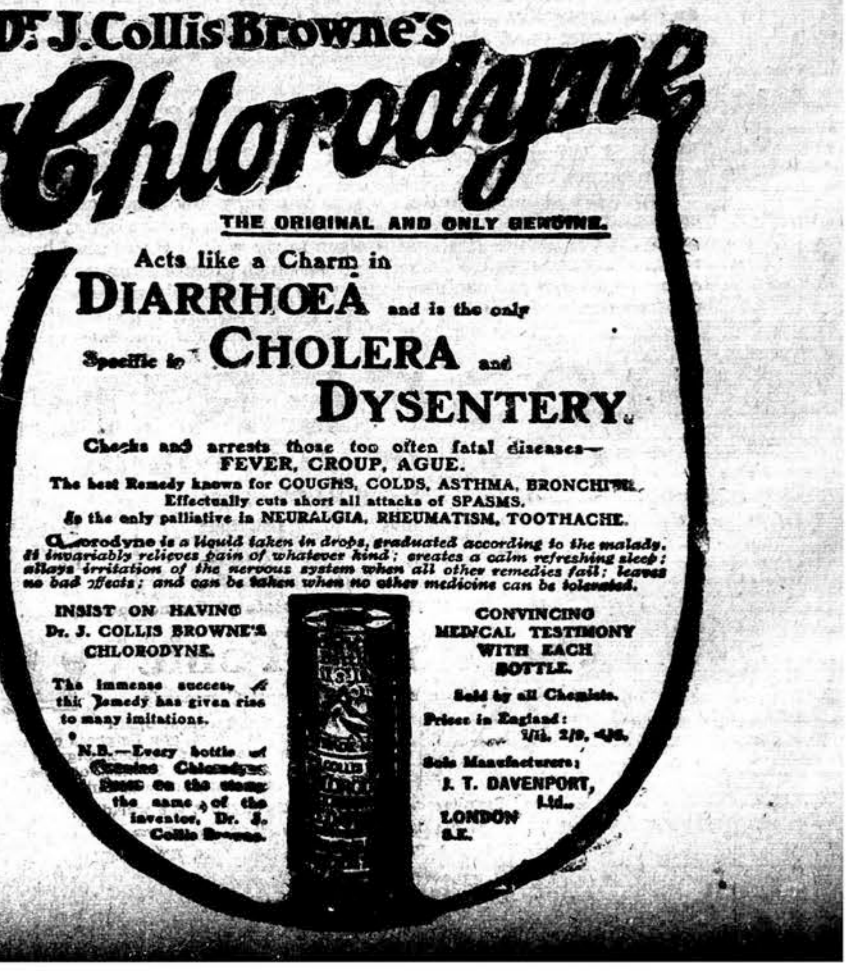

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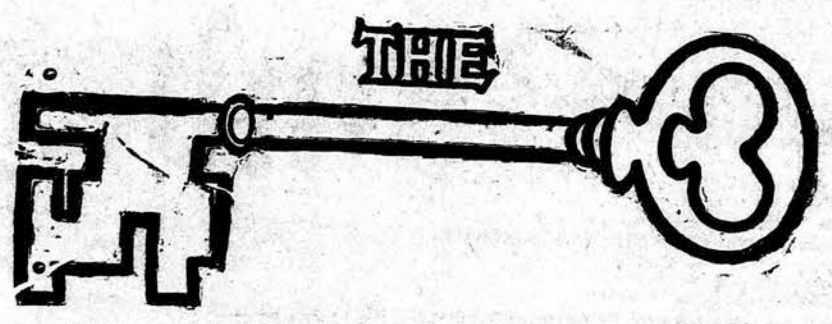

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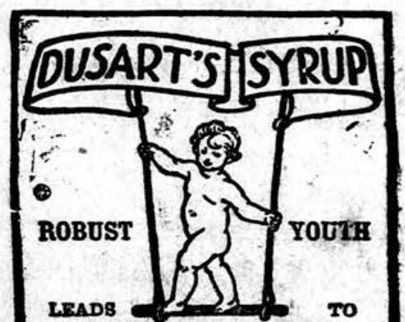

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